The Many Thousands sold Establish Them As UNEQUALLED.

ROYAL CLARION
COOKING RANGE.
With Low End Hearth and Large Ash Pan,
Fitted for Coal or 24 inch Wood.
Furnished with Plain LEGS or with CABINET BASE, LOW HOT CLOSET, ELEVATED HOT CLOSET, ELEVATED SHELF, END TANK, WATER FRONT, or BRASS COIL; also, our WICKET OVEN DOOR, and patent PEDAL ATTACHMENT, making the most complete cooking apparatus yet produced. Made by skilful mechanics from the best materials.
EVERY RANGE WARRANTED.
Sold by leading STOVE DEALERS. If not for sale in your vicinity, send your address for information to the manufacturers,
WOOD, BISHOP & CO.
BANGOR, ME.
1826C

American Farm Law.

A work that every Farmer, Business Man, Board of Select Men, Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Trial Justice in the State should have. Compiled in the simplest manner by HENRY AUSTIN, Esq., of Boston, Mass., member of the Suffolk Bar. Second edition, 336 pages. A limited number of copies of this useful work for sale at the office of the *Maine Farmer*. Sent by mail postpaid to any address for TWO DOLLARS per copy. This work is highly recommended by the Press throughout the country. We take pleasure in recommending it to our subscribers, and to all others in need of such a work.
BADGER & MANLEY,
Prop'r's Maine Farmer, Augusta.
Feb. 1, 1888. 12tf

PISO'S CURE
AUBURN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
FIX AMERICA
COMFORT AND
LOOKING THROUGH THIS YOU WILL AT ONCE DISCOVER THE OBJECT IE. TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THIS IS THE BEST COUGH REMEDY
LIQUIDA

FOR SALE.
One 65 acre farm, 4 miles from Kennebec bridge, in Augusta, young orchard, well watered and wooded, good buildings and excellent land. Price $900.
One 65 acre farm, 3¼ miles from Kennebec bridge, in Augusta, good land, good buildings, well watered, &c. Price $1700.
One 60 acre farm, 4 miles from Kennebec bridge in Augusta, fine place. Price $1500.
One 160 acre farm in Vassalboro, 9 miles from Augusta; splendid land, sugar orchard, apple orchard of engrafted fruit, well watered and wooded, two sets of buildings in excellent repair; cuts 50 tons of hay. Price $4000.
One 275 acre place in Somerville, 15 miles from Augusta, good land, young orchard of engrafted fruit, well watered, two sets of buildings in fair repair Price $1400.
Also a number of other places varying in price from $500 to $4000.
Also a large number of houses and lots of land in Augusta, varying in price from $400 to $4000. Apply to
E. W. WHITEHOUSE, Atty.- P. O. Box 38.
April 27, 1887. 24tf Augusta, Me

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from large and fine stock of the following varieties: White Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, and Wyandottes, all prize winning stock.
$2.00 for 13; $3.00 for 40.
None but fresh eggs, from tested stock, sent to purchasers. Young stock after September 1st.
DR. G. M. TWITCHELL, Fairfield, Me.

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK,
ORGANIZED IN 1848.
Assets, Feb. 1, 1889, $5,190,758.95.
Surplus, $321,673.17.
TRUSTEES—Wm. S. Badger, Thomas Lambard, Artemas Libbey, Samuel Titcomb, J. R. Manley.
Dividends payable April 1st and October 1st.
Deposits are exempt by law from all taxes, and accounts are strictly confidential.
Especial privileges afforded to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, married women and minors.
H. S. WEBSTER, Jr., Cashier.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1889.*
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of ELIZABETH ALLEN, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 32tf

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1889.*
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of MARGARET MURPHY, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 32tf

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1889.*
On petition for the appointment of LENDALL TITCOMB, Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM K. STORER, late of Hallowell, deceased.
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

THE MAINE FARMER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
BADGER & MANLEY,
OFFICE: WILLIAMS BLOCK, WATER STREET,
Within two doors of the Bridge.
TERMS; $2 Per Annum, in Advance,
FREE OF POSTAGE.
IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2.50 WILL BE CHARGED.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For one inch space, $0.50 for three insertions, and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion.
Special Notices, $1.00 per inch for each insertion.
All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.
TRAVELING AGENTS.
C. S. ATES, J. W. KELLOGG, F. W. COLE.

Maine Farmer.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LVII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1889. No. 41.

Fairs to Occur.

Androscoggin County Agricultural Society—At Livermore Falls, in September, 3rd, 4th and 5th.
Androscoggin Valley Agricultural Society—At Androscoggin Park, Sept. 24th, 25th, and 26th.
Caston Driving Park, Sept. 25th and 26th.
Aroostook, Houlton, Sept. 18th, 19th.
Andover—at Andover, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.
Bucksport and Hollis—Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.
Central Grange—at Augusta, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.
Cumberland Farmers' Club—at Cumberland Centre Sept. 25th and 26th.
Cumberland County—at Gorham, Oct. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
East Somerset—at Hartland, Sept. 18th and 19th.
Eastern Maine State Fair Association—At Bangor, Sept. 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th.
East Oxford Agricultural Society—At Oxford 8th, 9th and 10th.
East Eddington, East Eddington, Sept. 25th and 26th.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—At Franklin Park, Farmington, Oct. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
Gray Park Association—At Gray Corner, Aug. 27th, 28th and 29th.
Kennebec County—at Readfield, Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th.
Knox, Camden, Sept. 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st.
Lincoln County Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Damariscotta Driving Park, Oct. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.
Maine State Agricultural Society, and Maine State Pomological Society—At Lewiston, Sept. 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.
North Franklin, Phillips, Oct. 8th, 9th and 10th.
North Washington Agricultural Society—At Lakeside Park, Princeton, Sept. 24th and 25th.
North Aroostook Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Fort Fairfield, Sept. 3rd, 4th and 5th.
Naples, Naples, Sept. 4th.
North Kennebec—at Waterville, Oct. 1st and 2nd.
North Penobscot—Sept. 25th and 26th.
Oxford Valley Fair—Cornish, Sept. 3d-6th.
Oxford, Norway and So. Paris, Oct. 1st, 2nd, and 3d.
Oxford West, Fryeburg, Oct. 8th, 9th and 10th.
Oxford Agricultural and Mechanical Association—At Oak Grove Park, Sanford, Oct. 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th.
Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Topsham, Oct. 8th, 9th and 10th.
Somerset Central, Oct. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
Skowhegan and Acton, Skowhegan, Oct. 8th, 9th and 10th.
Scarboro and Cape Elizabeth—Oct. 8th.
Union Agricultural Society—at Ellsworth, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.
Waldo County—Sept. 24th and 25th.
West Somerset—at North Anson, Sept. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
West Washington Agricultural Society—At Cherryfield, Sept. 25th and 26th.
West Penobscot Agricultural Society—At Exeter, Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th.
Washington County, Machias, Sept. 18th and 19th.
Waldo and Penobscot, Monroe, Sept. 24th and 25th.
York County Agricultural Society—At Saco, Sept. 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th.
York Co., Horse Breeders', Ossipee Valley, Aug. 26th, 27th and 28th.
York County Agricultural Society—At Saco, Sept. 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th.

Stock entries for the Eastern Maine Fair close positively Saturday, Aug. 24th.

Good judgment and intelligent care go a great way in making the labor of the hired man valuable.

The August weather thus far has been decidedly unfavorable for the perfection of the corn crop. Dry, hot weather makes fat ears of corn.

The crop of apples is extremely light in lake counties of western New York. This scores in favor of a good demand for Maine fruit.

The digestible material in an acre of corn is greater in the stalk than in the ears of corn. Farmers with a crop of corn on hand to harvest, think of that.

On account of prospective rot, potatoes are being crowded on the market and prices are low. The ruling price in Boston is $1.25 to $1.50 a barrel, with an occasional choice lot bringing $1.75.

Mr. George Cony of this city, has marketed potatoes this season for which he has received $274. They grew on 1¾ acres of land—a good crop. The price received averaged 95½ cents a bushel.

The receipts of cattle at Chicago for the year are about 200,000 head larger than in 1888. These have consisted chiefly of good, heavy cattle, the Texas rangers being less in number. This does not look much like a rise in beef on account of any shortage in the supply.

New Hampshire has withheld its State fairs for the last two years, but this year will hold an exhibition at Manchester, Aug. 27–30, on the spacious and well equipped park fitted for the New England fair several years ago. Over five thousand dollars are offered in premiums and no entry fee is required except for horses.

The hay crop of this State is full twenty per cent. above the average. On the basis of the last census this gives an aggregate of one and a quarter millions of tons. But the general crop has increased since the census was taken, so that the present crop may be set down as close to a million and a half tons.

We have received the premium list and regulations of the Fourth Annual Fair of the New Hampshire Grange Fair Association, to be held at Tilton, Sept. 10—12. A full list of premiums is offered with no entry fee charged to exhibitors. The association has held three exhibitions, all of which have been highly successful.

Mr. J. L. Howe, Greene, the inventor and manufacturer of the celebrated Howe's Hay-Lifter and Carrier, will be at the Eastern Maine Fair at Bangor, and also at the State Fair at Lewiston, with his invention, for the purpose of showing it to the farmers. Without question Mr. Howe's invention will handle hay faster and with less labor to the operator than any other carrier that has been invented. Don't fail to examine it.

Now comes apple "scab" or "spot" in great plenty at this time to add its effects to what otherwise was promised of a fruit crop. It is caused no doubt by the excessive rain fall accompanied by cool temperature. If water is the "paramount fertilizer," as Dr. Sturtevant has it, a copious supply long continued rather overdoes the business. Crops need rain but they need sunshine to go with it.

If any one questions the effects of the dairy business on the productiveness of a farm, let him look into the barn of Rutillus Alden, Winthrop, and be convinced that all this talk about dairying and fertility is not a mere play of words but has a basis of fact. The barn is 104 feet long, and with the exception of a single span, the mows are all arched over the floor and filled full to the ridge, and all clean English hay. It is a rich sight, and we know of no one who more deserves it than he who by close attention to his business has honestly earned it.

The latest advice from Aroostook is to the effect that the potato crop in that county is all right and promising a bountiful yield. A. L. Haines, Fort Fairfield, the member of the Board of Agriculture for the county, writes that the prospect is for a very heavy crop of both grain and potatoes. F. S. Wiggin, Presque Isle, Secretary of North Aroostook Agricultural Society, writes under date of August 10, that the rust had not then made an appearance and that grain and potatoes never looked better. The hay crop of that county was secured in excellent condition.

The Fayette creamery is doing a flourishing business this summer and is well established in the favor of its patrons. The weekly make of butter is 1200 pounds at the present time. No other proof of the quality is wanted than the fact that the entire make finds a ready market in this county, and it gives full satisfaction wherever it has been introduced. Mr. J. F. Stevens is the selling agent. We congratulate the association on the favorable outlook for their enterprise. Though white faced steers may be out of demand, yet good butter will always be wanted.

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, in its report has the following on germ infection:

"The Department of Agriculture continues to receive information from all parts of the world bearing on the question whether or not tuberculosis in animals is communicated to the human being. An interesting report prepared by the pathologists of the Government Health Department at Washington has just been received, the findings of which are important. They are as follows: 1. That tuberculosis is a distinctly preventable disease. 2. That it is not directly inherited. 3. That it is acquired by the direct transmission of the bacteria bacillus from the sick to the healthy, usually by means of the dried and pulverized sputum floating as dust in the air."

Our neighbors in New Hampshire are awaking to the importance of institute instruction in agriculture, and the committee on agriculture in the house of representatives has reported a bill which provides that the money received for licenses shall be expended under the direction of the board of agriculture in increasing the efficiency of the winter meetings by securing addresses from experts in the various branches of agricultural research and effort. Of late the license fees have been used to secure analyses of the various branches of fertilisers, for the purpose of determining their relative value, but since the establishment of the experiment station at Hanover, under national support, such analyses can be had without expense to the State

Communications.

Notes from West Oxford.

A visit to the corn packing establishment of Mr. T. L. Eastman, to which all the sweet corn grown for packing, in this immediate vicinity, will be drawn, shows active preparations in progress, looking toward an almost complete revolution in the process of cutting and cooking the corn. In no branch of business has there been greater improvements made than in the methods of preparing sweet corn for canning.

Instead of the tray and hand knife, we now have the steam cutter, by which one man and two boys can cut enough corn per day to fill from fifteen to twenty thousand cans.

Instead of the hand press, requiring a man of strength, nerve and patience to manage it, we have the automatic steam press, which does its work with rapidity and correctness. It is said that by careful adjustment it can be made to run so evenly that it will not vary an ounce in filling many hundred cans.

Instead of the hand screw, or trough covered with wire netting, upon which the cut corn was pushed back and forth with a large scraper (a very laborious business,) we have the steam sieve, fitted with teeth for removing the husks and silk, and a seive that rapidly removes all pieces of cob or other substance, without breaking or injuring the kernel, which is considered a great improvement, as the corn looks much better when in this condition than when it is all broken and mashed by constant handling, and, in fact, is much better, as more of the natural juices are preserved.

Instead of the old-fashioned picked cappers, with which it was necessary for the workman to twist and turn his arm and hand, making a complete circle for each can sealed, and making but a bungling job at first, we have the improved capping iron which, with one or two turns of the wrist, leaves the can neatly sealed and ready for the bath room.

Instead of kettles in which to cook the corn, we now have the retorts, by which it is cooked entirely by steam, in a much better way, and an article of superior quality produced.

Instead of the hand sponging and wiping cans to remove the juices and water that may have fallen on them, we have the steam wiper, with which one man can easily do the work that formally required six girls. And in this shop all these improvements may be found.

We find, first, one of Barker's improved power cutters, which consists of two cutting heads placed upon a frame, headed in opposite directions, and between these heads is a double acting cutter or plunger, which is rapidly driven back and forth between them. As either end enters a head, it forces through an ear of corn which is placed in position upon a revolving chain by a boy stationed near for that purpose. A late improvement enables the operator to draw either head away from the plunger, for removing any obstructions, and allow the machine to be kept constantly in motion.

Barker's wiper is in use. It consists of a revolving frame or disc, into which are fitted four pieces of rubber, each the size of the top of a can; these rubbers, when in rapid motion, are brought in contact with the top of the can, and every particle of dirt or water that might hinder the solder from sticking, is removed.

The sliker is also manufactured by Barker. When the cut corn is first placed upon it, it falls upon pointed wires, which retain the husks and silk that may be left in an oscillating seive, which removes all impurities.

Conant's can filler is used. The cut corn, after being weighed, is placed in a hopper, underneath which revolves a cylinder with the desired quantity into the filling tube, and from there it is forced into the cans, which are dropped through a spout from above by boys, and weighed again, filled by a peculiar revolving cam, which will also push them upon the weighing table.

The retorts are large, cubical compartments, made of very heavy castings, about three feet in each dimension, very much resembling an ordinary office safe. They are made capable of withstanding heavy pressure. The cans are placed in these retorts, after the atmospheric air has removed, the doors are closed and screwed down, a high pressure of steam is placed upon them, and the cooking is rapidly accomplished.

All these machines are to be run by a thirty-horse power boiler, and the capacity of the shop will be about twenty thousand cans per day. Mr. Eastman has about one hundred and ten acres of corn signed, all contracted for, and has already made one hundred and eighty thousand cans. The reputation of this shop for cleanliness and superior quality of the product, as well as the manner of cutting and handling the corn, has put in but one appearance, and it is Mr. Eastman's intention to so manage it this season as to still deserve that reputation.

There is a large interest in corn by the large markets, but it must be of the very finest quality, picked in season to retain its most perfect flavor, and put up in such shape as to command the attention of those who are looking for a gilt-edged article. There is something about our climate that puts a certain flavor into sweet corn that it does not get elsewhere; in fact, any article of food that is put up here seems to have nothing further to desire in the way of methods and sticks to it. If the price is low, the aim should be to reduce cost by enlarging the business and introducing the best methods and practices. Butter making is still a good business both for the farmer and the farm.

State Pomological Society.

The officers of the State Pomological Society, whose annual autumn exhibition is to be held in connection with the State Fair at Lewiston, are active in their efforts to draw out an extensive representation of orchard and garden products on that occasion. The secretary of the society has recently issued the following circular which will be of interest to intending exhibitors:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
Farmington, Me., Aug. 8, 1889. }

To Exhibitors and Others: By special arrangement with the Trustees of the State Agricultural Society our Society this year is to occupy the entire third floor of the Exhibition Building. On consultation the Executive Officers have agreed to modify *the conditions of No. 2* (see premium list recently mailed you from this office) allowing *each exhibitor all the space he may desire to fill, instead of "328 feet" as stated, but to insure this, however, the entry must be made with the Secretary on or before Sept. 7th.*

The attention of exhibitors is also called to the fact that *in the collective exhibitions of apples only five specimens of each variety are permitted.* So much complaint was made by exhibitors that this plan seems to be the only one in which all can be treated alike. Our exhibition promises to be an unusually good one, and we hope to meet all our old exhibitors and many more.

In regard to *Fruit Growers' Meeting, Wednesday evening*, (Sept. 11) *arrangements are being made for a valuable meeting.* Please extend the notice.

D. H. KNOWLTON, *Sec'y.*

There are still some steers left this year of beef is low, and something must be done with them. There is no sale for them in their present half grown and half fattened condition. Only one course is left and that is to fit them for sale. The sooner the owner sets about this, the less loss will come from their feeding. They should be taken from pasture while still growing, and before starved to a standstill, and put at once on to a course of feed that will drive them to maturity and market as soon as possible. There is no outlook for any advance in price on account of season, for the market is entirely under the control of the Chicago supply, so they may as well go to market as soon as ready. The better they are fed and handled and the quicker the finishing is put on, the less it will cost. It may not "pay" to feed them, but better take this course than to carry them along half fed only to find the situation the same as now. The lower the price the better the feeding should be.

American farmers are rapidly learning that they must cultivate their minds as well as their farms.

Overdone.

"Just as I expected," said an honest farmer the other day, in speaking of the low price of butter; "the business is overdone the same as Yankees always do it, and the price has been driven down below a profitable figure." Instead of being frightened out of a good business, would it not be well to stop and inquire whether really this is so. Flour and corn are low; is the production of these staple products overdone? Beef, pork, mutton and wool are low; is over-production the cause of it? Cotton goods and clothing are low; is overproduction the cause? Furniture, household supplies, carriages and harnesses are low; are there more than the people need? Real estate in the city and farms in the country are low; is there an overproduction?

The fact is there is a range of lower prices ruling in all lines of human want, and it ought to be evident to every man of common sense that the only remedy is found in the product of butter will alone and continuously stand out as a marked exception. It has so stood in the past in a measure, but others seeing the opportunity, have caught on to the business and have borne it down toward the common level of values. Besides, if butter is low, where will the farmer turn to find better opportunities offering? There are no high prices in all the range of products. But butter—and cheese may be included—is not low as compared with other productions, and there can be no danger that the business of making it will be overdone. Sixty million people in our country want it for daily use. Though there may not be the extreme profit in the business at the present time that was realized a few years ago, yet there is still money in it to the man who studies out methods and sticks to it. If the price is low, the aim should be to reduce cost by enlarging the business and introducing the best methods and practices. Butter making is still a good business both for the farmer and the farm.

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The Apple Crop of 1889.

English dealers in American apples are on the lookout for the present year's crop. Agents have scoured over the apple producing sections of New England and New York with the view to learn the extent of the crop and the outlook for the shipping trade. Letters from sections of New York, state that agents for English houses are buying large quantities on the trees for the Liverpool trade. It is now pretty certain that the crop in the shipping States is not large and that the surplus above the needs of home consumption will amount to no more than the foreign market will be glad to secure at fair prices. The foreign trade of last year took 1,400,000 barrels of American fruit, a quantity which plainly shows that that market can handle large quantities of our fruit when it can be laid down there at low rates, and that it can be depended upon any year for a trade that will take care of quite a stock of our fruit. This same section of fruit growing country which supplied the immense trade of last year, according to the best estimates that can be brought to bear, has not over one-half the crop of fruit on the trees at the present time that they bore last year, and it is altogether probable that when the wormy, knotty and scabby, which are unusually plentiful this year, are thrown out of the count the crop will not reach a half of last year. Out of this, probable less than half a crop, the home consumption takes its supply as it did last year from the whole. This cannot possibly leave any extremely large stock for the foreign market, and certainly no more than the trade will want at fairly good prices. We believe this is entirely safe ground to assume, and with the probability in our favor that the relations of supply and demand will in fact prove even better than this forecast.

The outlook, then, is that the fruit we have this year will sell for better prices than a year ago, and probably for enough to leave the grower a margin of profit. But let no one draw the conclusion that extreme prices will be realized. The fact is that they grow by under any conditions of supply that may be encountered. There are many conditions contributing to establish this fact, which we do not now propose to discuss. True there are shipments of fancy kinds, sorted to select fruit and put up in extra order, that occasionally sell for extreme prices, but they compose but a small fraction of the crop and in no sense represent the general market. In the foreign trade any way there must be a wide margin between selling prices at point of consumption and purchasers prices here. Growers then, should see to it that all the crop of merchantable apples is this year carefully attended to and properly handled, for they will all be wanted and will pay well for the labor and care involved.

Communications.

A visit to the corn packing establishment of Mr. T. L. Eastman, to which all the sweet corn grown for packing, in this immediate vicinity, will be drawn, shows active preparations in progress, looking toward an almost complete revolution in the process of cutting and cooking the corn. In no branch of business has there been greater improvements made than in the methods of preparing sweet corn for canning.

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Conant's can filler is used. The cut corn, after being weighed, is placed in a hopper, underneath which revolves a cylinder with the desired quantity into the filling tube, and from there it is forced into the cans, which are dropped through a spout from above by boys, and weighed again, filled by a peculiar revolving cam, which will also push them upon the weighing table.

The retorts are large, cubical compartments, made of very heavy castings, about three feet in each dimension, very much resembling an ordinary office safe. They are made capable of withstanding heavy pressure. The cans are placed in these retorts, after the atmospheric air has removed, the doors are closed and screwed down, a high pressure of steam is placed upon them, and the cooking is rapidly accomplished.

All these machines are to be run by a thirty-horse power boiler, and the capacity of the shop will be about twenty thousand cans per day. Mr. Eastman has about one hundred and ten acres of corn signed, all contracted for, and has already made one hundred and eighty thousand cans. The reputation of this shop for cleanliness and superior quality of the product, as well as the manner of cutting and handling the corn, has put in but one appearance, and it is Mr. Eastman's intention to so manage it this season as to still deserve that reputation.

There is a large interest in corn by the large markets, but it must be of the very finest quality, picked in season to retain its most perfect flavor, and put up in such shape as to command the attention of those who are looking for a gilt-edged article. There is something about our climate that puts a certain flavor into sweet corn that it does not get elsewhere; in fact, any article of food that is put up here seems to have nothing further to desire in the way of methods and sticks to it. If the price is low, the aim should be to reduce cost by enlarging the business and introducing the best methods and practices. Butter making is still a good business both for the farmer and the farm.

The Good State of Maine.

It would seem that we are entering the long looked and hoped for time when Maine would enjoy that appreciation that is her due. In the past she has not had that confidence in herself that is exhibited by her native born people. Their eyes and desires have been away, and over and beyond her borders. Emmigration of people has kept her population at nearly a standstill, and experts of capital have shunned development of home resources to that degree possible and profitable. It is true her press and some of her citizens have stuck to her interests, but the press was not advocated first, foremost, and all the time they have cast their lot here, staid here, lived and worked here, and have died or prepared to die and be buried here. They have been in Maine and her future. They have upborne her reputation and honor on all occasions. All honor to them. They have invested their money, their labor, their thought and their hopes in the State and to these there is much due. Others have believed in Maine and investigated and invested. Now the ball has been started there should be a grand rush for everything forward altogether and for the whole future. Our sea coast, our inland lakes, our mountains and our rivers are being developed by capital into pleasant summer homes for all who will come and enjoy them. Our water power has begun to be improved, and in view of its almost unlimited capacity, only begun to be utilized. Our quarries of slate, lime, iron and granite have been opened, and greatest and most pleasing of all the local pride, the faith in Maine, the confidence in the broad and noble heart of our commonwealth is being strengthened at a rapid rate. Let the good work go on, and every citizen, every paper, every institution, every society, every platform help spread and deepen the true knowledge and faith in our State.

In no direction can the Governor and council, the legislature, the State, county and town officers do a better work than in advertising our State. Good, strong, sensible work, not exaggerated, but full to the line, and persistently in everything. If a new branch needs to be added to the office and bureau established, no more useful or profitable one could be devised than a well planned and conducted commission of development of resources, one of the offices of which should be to encourage and aid desirable immigration. Through such a commission correct information, official and authentic could be published to the world, and it should be a leading part of its duties to publish in convenient and available popular form, such maps, statistics, resources and advantages as exist within our borders, the whole force being directed toward advancing the material welfare of the State. We hope such an interest in Maine's future and welfare may be awakened that the next legislature will feel it a duty to take such measures as its wisdom may dictate toward so desirable an object.

Maine ought to have full ample security and employment at home, and its people be borrowers from other States rather than lenders. There are numberless opportunities here for good solid investments, and the capital that started nearly every day that promise as good returns as any that may be reasonably expected from similar enterprises West or South. A news item in the papers now and then tells of men in the West sending money here to Maine to invest, and it is a matter of every day occurrence almost that Boston, New York and Philadelphia people invest in Maine lands, hotels, mills or other enterprises. There is a feeling abroad among the shrewd ones, as at home, that the future of Maine is bright with promise that will materialize 100 cents to the dollar every time, and comes to stay.

Fishing advertisements, high sounding and cunningly devised schemes have lured away our people and their means. We hear of the success of the one in the many who go away, but we are not so sure of hearing of the many who were better off, and would be better off in Maine. Beware of far away golden dyed prospects. Better do business safely at home than trust armslength promises. Abnormal profits are attached to perilous enterprises. We need not doubt the West when presented on reasonable basis, but we should trust the East sooner from our better knowledge of it. Careful inspection and personal oversight are the surest and safest. Boards of trade have sprung up and multiplied so that every city and village has them, or soon will have them in our State. Electric lights turn our night into day, and water works in almost every town of size adds healthfulness and security to the place. Village improvement societies are multiplying and the present is full of promise. Let every Maine man and woman do their whole duty and help along the good work.

J. W. L.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Brooklin Stock Farm.

So little attention in past years has been given by the farmers in the coast counties of Maine to the breeding and rearing of fine stock, that especial mention is due to those who first inaugurated the movement in this direction. While visiting this town again, after an interim of two years, we find one of these establishments well under way, and laid out in a manner to bring about an ultimate success. It is the first attempt at anything of the kind in this town, but though a recent innovation on the old routine, the proprietor is receiving much encouragement both at home and abroad.

Mr. Henry J. Jordan, the owner of this establishment commenced to make a few purchases, afrer carefully studying the breeding problem, about two years ago. His stable now numbers seven and no animal in it but deserves especial mention, as they have all been purchased at liberal prices, with care, and rare good judgment as regards breeding.

HARMONY. First to speak of, because the only stallion of age for service, is Gidmont. He was foaled April 24, 1887, and now stands 16 hands high and weighs 1100 pounds. He is a fine chestnut with star in face. He is by Harbinger by Almont. His dam was Wildflower by Gideon, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Second dam by Cooper Horse, by Dirigo, by Old Drew. Gidmont takes the Harbinger color, gait and much of that fine formation, but gets his size, early growth, and substance from Gideon.

HENRY WILLIS, by Messenger Duroc-Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 20, 1877, 2.28.

Steinway, br. h., by Strathmore—Abbess by Albion, Lexington, Ky., Aug. 28, 1879, 2.25¾.

Jewett, blk. g., by Allie West—Heel-and-Toe Fanny, by John Innis, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15, 1879, 2.23¾.

Hatton, ch. g., by Pancoast—Beatrice, by Cuyler, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 19, 1885, 2.19½.

Sable Wilkes, blk. h., by Guy Wilkes—Sable, by The Moor, San Francisco, Cal., March 25, 1882, 2.19¾.

Axtell, b. h., by William L.—Lou, by Mambrino Boy, Minneapolis, Minn., July 2, 1889, 2.15½, since reduced to 2.14¾.

Manzanita, bay mare, by Almont, five-year-olds, with a mark of 2.16. The fastest five-year-old record is 2.10½, and belongs to Jay-eye-see; the fastest five-year-old stallion mark is 2.14¼, and is held by Patron.

Real Worth.

To-day, if a breeder should publish the fact that the foundation of his breeding establishment—his brood mares—represented a daughter of Gen. Withers, a son of Almont, out of a mare by C. M. Clay, jr., one by Gideon, two by Dictator Chief, dam by Sterling, one by Nelson, dam by C. M. Clay, jr., and one by Griffin, by Messenger Duroc, dam by son of Almont, it would be considered the choicest of the times. So it would be, for the foundation for a horse of speed. Mr. J. will breed this mare to Henry Wilkes.

SILVERTAIL. This mare was purchased in Calais and her breeding unknown. But she is worthy of mention as she has done her part in life. This mare also will be bred to one of the colts

WANDERING STAR. For speed Mr. J. depends at present on his latest acquisition, Wandering Star, a two year old black, pacing gelding with star. He is by Dr. Franklin and weighs about 900 pounds. He has paced his mile in 2.34, quarters in 37 seconds. He is an animal of a locomotive and gentle as a lamb, which is a rare combination. Any lady can drive him, still at one call he strikes a gait that would suit anybody. He purchased this horse of F. B. Greene, Boothbay Harbor.

Mr. Jordan's farm is situated at Brooklin Corner and visitors are gladly welcomed and highly entertained by its proprietor. He has an extensive business, and a good horse and will have no other kind.

TRAVELLER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Crops.

Rain, rain and still it rains. While but little hay has been really much damaged by the rain, yet many fields have been but partially made and the hay season has been one continual drag and while last week one had four of the best days of the season and many finished their haying, yet this week has been one continual rain storm and those who had a few days more work seem likely to have the days lengthened into weeks. Much of the land is so soft he cannot be moved at present. And oh, the weeds, how they grow! Potatoes are looking finely where the rust is not making havoc. Corn is good color but does not seem to come on much. Pastures are drying up and are beginning to look rustling. The fruit crop is decidedly poor.

Pastures hold out well. Some complaint about beans although what I have seen look well. And now farmers are soon at it, saying he finished let's have a day to the beach, a day fishing or anywhere that the whole family can go, and then come home, clean some of the weeds out of the growing crops and then clear those bushes out of the corner of the field and by the fences.

Gorham, Aug. 1st. ANON.

Mr. Editor: Seeing an account in the *Farmer* of Mr. G. R. Pierce of Windsor, finding yellow clover growing on his ground where he seeded last year, I would say it is something new to this section until this year, as I have sowed acres last year. The seed I bought was Timothy, red top, red clover and Alsike, but I find on those two acres as much yellow clover as Alsike. If all one has to do is to experience in it I would like to know its feeding quality to stock.

G. R. SAMPSON.

Ripley.

Horse Department.

A Knox Mare.

Mr. Editor: Being a close reader of, and a subscriber, to your valuable paper, and noticing that there is in almost every edition a communication or short note concerning the fine stock of Knox, I am tempted me to write a history of one of the aforesaid stock. The animal I shall speak of has no remarkable performances to be heralded, but is for sale, and thinking that so I have no fears that you will think I am taking this method to get my advertising free. I am very much interested in the horse column of the *Farmer*, and in mature deliberation thought that perhaps I could give the rest of the subscribers a half-hour's reading on this Knox stock, and let them know that Eastern Maine does not contain all of the representatives of that worthy sire, Gen. Knox.

It is with a great deal of

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, August 22, 1889.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.50 IN ADVANCE; OR $3.00 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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☞Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, our cattle reporter, is authorized to receipt for moneys and receive subscriptions for the paper.

MR. C. S. ATER is now calling upon our subscribers in Somerset county.

MR. A. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our subscribers in Penobscot county.

MR. F. W. COLE is now calling upon our subscribers in Waldo County.

MR. H. L. DELANO of East Sangerville, is now calling upon our subscribers in Piscataquis county.

The very best evidence of the prosperity of the people of Maine is the increase in deposits in our saving banks. The total of the small accumulations tells the story most pleasing to hear.

"The Playground of America" is what Dr. Kennedy of Boston calls Maine. Bring on the children, old and young, and let them find health and strength, for it bubbles forth on every hill and mountain.

Our exchanges in giving the fast stallion records omit that of Axtell, 2.14¾. The order in which they now stand is Maxie Cobb, 2.13¼, Belfast, 2.13¾, Patron, 2.14½, Stamboul, 2.14¾, Axtell, 2.14¾, and Nelson, 2.15.

Among the many institutions of learning in Maine, none takes a higher rank than Westbrook Seminary, Deering. Young people looking for a first class school will do well to read the advertisement in another column.

Our congratulations to our old friend Mr. Harry E. Andrews, also to the *Lewiston Journal*. Mr. Andrews has been one of the leading spirits on the *Journal* for years, and now takes his proper place as a member of the publishing firm.

Parties wishing to purchase some fine draft and breeding stock will have a rare opportunity at the Eastern State Fair, where Mr. Bliss Anderson of Sackville, N. B., will have his celebrated stallion Lord Clyde and a number of his colts.

Among the rising young lawyers of Augusta none is working harder for success than Mr. Thomas J. Lynch, and in return is securing a practice that is satisfactory. As a young man of sterling qualities he is to be commended. See his professional card in another column.

The rage for something new is constantly being seen in many ways. Just now the Elixer of Life is attracting attention, and would-be leaders as specialists have been experimenting, with results which threaten permanent injury to many. Reports are very unsatisfactory, and the public now stands waiting the next great humbug.

Twelve months in prison is the verdict of the judge who tried John L. Sullivan. If this is a sample of Mississippi justice, all hope is to the State. It will serve to check the brutal, beastly, slugging matches which are a stain wherever allowed. The application of a little of the same law in Maine would have a tendency to check the enthusiasm of some young men who are looking for glory in the prize ring.

Isn't it about time these monthly petitions for pardons should cease? If our board of State Councillors have nothing else to attend to, they better adjourn without delay. Prisoners have had a fair trial by jury. All the testimony possible has been presented in their favor, and yet month after month they come before the Governor and Council with their one-sided testimony, asking for pardon. Full justice was done them when the first hearing was granted. Better stop the practice, or abolish the trial by jury, and let the State officials settle the whole question. The thing is getting monotonous.

Our farmers, each and all, should give careful attention to the advice of Mr. Libby in our market notes on the 'last page. The selection of horse stock, which he states will be in attendance at the State Fairs, should see there what the cattle, sheep and swine industry of Maine truly represents. If the breeders and farmers realized what an influence a first-class exhibition in these several departments would have in the future, the stalls would be filled to overflowing. The future value of Maine stock largely depends on the impression these representative buyers receive at our State exhibitions. As Mr. Libby says, the farmers should wake up and show what they can do.

The Aroostook Valley has been agitating the direct line question for some time, and lately the subject has taken a more tangible form. While hoping for all that can be done to aid in developing that marvelous county, it is hardly the thing to overlook entirely the good work accomplished by the present railroad facilities. The financial prosperity of Aroostook county is largely due to the New Brunswick railway, and old friends should not be too quickly forgotten. Some newspaper writers seem to ignore this road entirely and apparently forget that the train service and freight rates are to-day more than can be profitable to that railroad. While seeking direct communication with western sections, the obligations due to those who have made the eastern line of such excellence should not be forgotten. The New Brunswick is doing much to develope Aroostook county, and for this a full measure of appreciation is due.

The discovery of the use of wood pulp in paper making has been of great advantage to Maine, and it is proper for a Maine man to have the credit of suggesting it. Scattered all along our rivers, these mills are springing up, giving business to thousands, calling in capital by the millions, making a ready market for what was a waste product, and thus adding materially to the wealth of the State. It is but a few years over 40 years ago, when the venerable Dr. H. H. Hill of Augusta was a young physician, he visited a paper mill in Vassalboro, operated by the father of Mr. W. H. H. Tower, who was superintendent of the Fairfield pulp mill for a number of years. He remarked to one of the proprietors: "They are making excelsior in Augusta. Why don't you get a few bales of it into paper?" "It can't be done," was the reply. "Well I guess it can," said the Dr. "Haven't you as much gumption as the hornet, whose nest is made out of wood paper? Try it." The first did try it, and their paper was so much improved in quality that the Boston agents noted the improvement with satisfaction, and largely increased their orders.

The gush over western investments has well nigh ceased, yet still in indirect ways, under different guises, money is being sought after to send away, under the promise of larger interest than is paid by our savings institutions. Those who have been content to unbuild the interests at home will read the following with complacency: "Some of the envious rivals of Kansas City have taken a census of what they call the real condition of that western city. It is claimed 'that there exists in Kansas City the most disastrous business depression that has been brought upon any western city in the past 15 years. There is without doubt $20,000,000 invested in Kansas City that is not paying a dollar in return. And incredible as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that there are now in Kansas City 580 empty business houses, 3900 vacant residences, and 2000 office rooms that are wanting occupants. The figures are obtained by actual count, and from the most careful estimates. They were submitted to a real estate dealer on Delaware street, who said he did not doubt their correctness in the least, and stated that he himself had 60 business houses, 225 residences, and 210 offices on his books for rent.'"

BUSINESS IN AGRICULTURE. Never has the demand for the application of strict business principles been realized as at the present moment. The great mass of humanity engaged in the many departments of trade, is seeking constantly means of applying this principle in a more thorough and complete manner. Out of this railways have been constructed, and steamship lines established. Trade unions have followed, and combinations made, looking both to the greatest advantage possible, and also to the highest appreciation of the principle involved. Only by a study of the details of this question do men find success to-day. A new era has come upon them. It has seemed almost to have sprung up in a night, and former methods of trade no longer avail. Business in conducting business is to-day the necessity of the world of trade. Hence the successful tradesman gives his most earnest attention to the advantages of the cash system, figures the benefits of possible discounts in mills as well as cents, and, looking with eagle eyes after the minutest detail, finds at the end, when the account of stock is taken, that a successful year's operation have resulted. Only on this foundation, and by this systematic method can trade be profitably conducted.

Turning from these fields where one sees the evidence of so much skill and energy in applying business principles, to the agricultural department, and it seems as though the practices already hinted at might well be adopted. Business in agriculture is the great want on the farms of Maine. Not in general, but specific lines. Business applied in such a manner that the man knows the measure of profit or loss, not in the aggregate, but with individuals and acres. This is no meaningless phrase, no idle dream of an enthusiast, but one of the necessities for successful farm operations. It is not something to be cast aside as visionary, but to be studied and applied in detail. It is not alone applicable to the specialist, but comes home to the man struggling against adverse currents, and to him it promises most in return for an intelligent application. There is need that we measure more accurately the cost of production. Here is where the discounts may be secured which will turn the scales at the end of the year. Here is the call for business in agriculture.

If the answer is made that there is an element of uncertainty in carrying on commerce with the soil, it should be borne in mind that this is true every where. The merchant charges off a certain per cent. against poor bills, and another against damaged or shop worn goods. It is not all certainty with any man, and no farmer should for this reason hesitate. In a series of years necessary for the merchant to establish himself and determine his success, the farmer, by the application of the same business principles, may become as firmly intrenched, and his trade established with nature, who is never fickle and faithless, but always deals justly with all. The value of the account book in agriculture is not comprehended. Only by it can the most systematic work be conducted. Men should not be satisfied to-day with a year's operations where the bills have been paid. It is necessary that we prepare for a still more exacting future, and secure *its* advantages by knowing what crops are best adapted to us as individuals, and to our individual farms, what cows are paying a net profit, not as herds, but as single animals, what sheep and swine are returning dollars and cents for more than is expended for them. In no way is this much possible but by a business in agriculture.

Never did we appreciate the value of this application of mathematics more than when strolling over the farm of Mr. Joel Richardson, North Newport. The assurance with which he stated the ratio of profit from certain pieces of land was evidence of close application, and that, too, of business principles. From this business man's account book we have already promised to give some figures relative to cost of production of certain crops, and they are here presented in support of the claim made. In no other way than by the systematic, itemized accounts could Mr. Richardson *know* that wheat, potatoes and oats can be the most profitable crops for him to grow. Others may think, or guess, but he *knows*, because there are no figures to be disputed. This farm of two hundred acres has sixty-five in tillage, and of these thirteen are under the plow. The soil is a brown loam. Turning to the wheat account there was charged for man and team one dollar each per day, that being what he pays his help. Plowing, harrowing, seed, sowing, rolling, interest and taxes, harvesting and threshing, all these were figured as though land, team and reed were hired and purchased. One-third of the commercial fertilizer used was charged to the crop of that year, and in the series of years, with the several lots, he stated that he charged full as much to the crop as should be. The lot seven years in grass testified to the value of the fertilizer remaining. Arranged in condensed form to present the wheat account since 1884, showing the yearly results:

	No. of acres.	Yield per acre.	Cost per bus.
1884,	8	30	33 cts.
1885,	3	33 1-6	34 "
1886,	6¾	30	38 7-10 "
1887,	4	30	39½ "
1888,	3½	28	46 "

The average for the five years is twenty-eight and two-fifths bushels, at a cost of forty and one-half cents per bushel.

In the oat field the result is fully as remarkable:

	No. of acres.	Total yield.	Cost per bus.
1886,	1¾	60 bus.	16⅔ cts.
1887,	2	140 "	10 "
1888,	2	147 "	11 "

Here the average was sixty-six bushels per acre, at a cost of fourteen cents. As with the wheat, every item is included in the account.

Passing on to the potato account it became evident that the same careful attention had been given every detail as elsewhere. The muck, manure and phosphate were charged as with the wheat and oats, and in addition the total cost of the salt and ashes, plowing, harrowing, planting, seed, hoeing, weeding, Paris green, and application, and digging and housing, interest and taxes. Here are the results:

	No. of acres.	Total yield.	Cost per bus.
1884,	3	450 bus.	35⅔ cts.
1885,	3	520 "	20 "
1886,	5	675 "	27⅔ "
1887,	5	665 "	30½ "
1888,	5	750 "	30 "

It will at once be seen that the average cost per bushel was twenty-five and one-half cents for the five years. These figures, extending over a series of years, have been given to satisfy the reader that "one swallow does not make a summer," and no exceptional year's operation should be taken as conclusive. They are submitted for examination. They tell what one systematic, business farmer *knows* he is doing. If others had been as attentive to details, and kept the records as accurately, the claim made would have abundant support, but for want of the account book, not recognizing the necessity for business in agriculture, the result is largely guess work. The time has come when more is demanded. The era of sharp competition into which we are so rapidly drifting does not admit the element of chance. Business principles must be applied everywhere. The cost of production must be known to the individual in order that the line of operations may be that for which the farm and the man are best adapted. This great principle of adaptation needs be carefully studied to-day in order that special lines may be successfully worked. Turn which way one will the same call is ringing in his ears. It is for a better appreciation of business applied to agriculture. Heeding this call, comfort and prosperity will flow in to all our farms, for nature is ever lavish of her gifts when we work in harmony with her laws, and in conformity to the conditions which underlie success. It is for this our agricultural bodies are laboring, and the representative press of the land is urging continually the need of business principles in conducting farm operations. It is useless to say there is nothing in it, because the fact is patent that the great law of commerce extends over every department, and compensations come in return for intelligent service. This is true in the world of trade, in the halls of learning, and equally so does it apply to the farms and the farmer. Business in agriculture by which we may weigh and measure results, know the cost of production and the worth of individual animals, this is a prime essential to-day, and one not to be cast aside.

WHAT THE MAINE CENTRAL HAS DONE. It is an easy matter to criticise, but to measure accurately and give credit where such is due is far more difficult. Among the many agencies at work in the State of Maine, developing the resources, advertising its resorts and swelling the current of trade, the Maine Central Railroad must rank first. After all that may be said about monopolies and the burdens placed upon the people, this one fact stands out in bold relief, that this railroad is finding the sure road to prosperity in strengthening the business industries of the State. If the motive is selfish, the results to the individuals benefitted are none the less, and the measure of gratitude should be in proportion to these.

The past years, since this line consolidated and a new era began, have been marked by rapid strides all along its pathway. Hardly a town or city from Portland to Vanceboro but has been quickened by the energies expended on this railroad. We do not propose to discuss the merits of the long or short haul question, the inequalities in rates which some claim exist, but simply call attention to a fact too easily forgotten, that in spite of all these, over and above them all, is the great good coming to the people from a train service unexcelled in the history of the State. In fact, the entire line, direct and branch, is to-day brought into close proximity to the great centres by the perfection of a system which calls for a vast expenditure of money for support. Instead of complaining about freight rates, measure the compensations which flow in, and note how, as the result, capital from outside is being attracted to Maine, and our own property holders encouraged to put forth fresh supplies of energy and means. The good or bad results of a system must be judged by the effect upon the greatest number, and so should the workings of this road be measured. The road bed throughout is in complete condition, the conveniences for travel better than ever before, the freight service complete, and the length of time between extreme points constantly being reduced. Shippers of perishable goods find refrigerator cars for their use in summer, and those protected from cold in winter. Steam, electricity, and everything the ingenuity of man can devise, are being employed to reduce the possibility of accidents and annihilate space.

Stop for a moment and compare the train service from Portland to Bangor with what it was ten years ago, and note the difference in time necessary to make the trip, the conveniences and comforts and the attention to all details, and one begins then to measure the work accomplished. If passenger tariff has not been reduced as much as some think it should be, there comes in a measure of compensation in the extra time allowed for business at home. Before condemning harshly, the position should be canvassed and the picture viewed in another light.

The coming into power of Mr. Payson Tucker marked the change in the history of this road, and from that time to the present every step taken has been directly in the line of increasing the comforts, adding to the conveniences, and promoting the safety of travellers and shippers. All these should weigh for something in the account, and because they are so easily forgotten, attention is here called to them. In figuring all into the financial prosperity of the road has been secured, then all are benefitted. Within the next few weeks the management will furnish still further proof of their desire to promote the interests of Maine. The liberality of the Maine Central in affording free transportation of stock, implements and crops to the State fairs is not appreciated. If it were, men would not, in so many cases, seek to take advantage of the road. It makes no difference whether as the result of these exhibitions, the road, by transporting passengers for half fare, realizes a profit or not; the fact is, the exhibits are transported free, and the individuals making them are one and all pecuniarily benefitted. This much must be admitted, and should be recognized by all. It has been a liberal policy towards individuals and organizations which has so far promoted the welfare of the State, and in marked ways may this be seen to-day. Note the heavy expenditure in creating interest in our summer resorts, our water privileges and quarries. If these make business for the road, they primarily bring wealth to the inhabitants of the State. Maine could not have occupied the position she does to-day but for the enterprise and energy, the liberality and expenditure of the managers of the Maine Central, and this should not be forgotten. Instead of complaining, note the improvements resulting from the wide awake management. Instead of crying out against monopolies, measure the compensations which come to all through the increased and improved service, and the spirit of energy which has been infused far and wide among the people.

The *New York Sun* puts the question in the following light, and though speaking directly of western roads, the lesson is applicable in Maine:

> In some of the western States, notably in Iowa and Missouri, there is manifested a growing disposition to legislate against the railroads, to cut down their capacity, and to make them profitless to the men who built them, and to those whose capital is now invested in them.
>
> No account is taken of the part borne by the railroads in building up the region in which they are located, and no credit is given to them for the communities they have created, the industries they have founded, or for the enormous wealth and material prosperity that but for the railroads could never have been called into existence. The objection, it must be admitted, is a purely sentimental one, and it implies the existence of gratitude, which, on the part of a new and thriving community toward the great public enterprise that has given it vitality, is something not for a moment to be thought of.
>
> There is, however, a far more practical side to the question than that which implies that town or any other State should respect the interests of the men who had the sagacity and courage to build out into the west, and take their chances of success. It would seem from the simple, business, common sense point of view that the interests of the State and of the railroads were identical. We cannot permit ourselves to lose sight of the fact that the railroads of this country have, in the course of necessary disbursements the stupendous sum of seven hundred millions of dollars per annum. It is this enormous factor in our domestic economy, this controlling artery of the movement to and distribution of money, that it is proposed to contract and restrict.
>
> In America the railroad is a more important element of the national growth and prosperity than it is in any other country in the world. The dimensions of the United States, the conditions essential to the rapid dispersion of populations, the tide of the human movement toward the new soil, all these considerations serve to identify the railroad as the great and essential agency of the country. Deprive it of the fertilizing principle without which the whole West of our day would have been an impossibility. Now, if any great region of the United States, thinks that it can stand alone, that it can with impunity cripple, impoverish, and defeat the railroad systems that gave it life, it is making the most grievous error in economy that ever was committed. As well might a man seek by tying up his arteries to exalt and magnify his stomach, as a State to promote its welfare by harrassing and oppressing its railroads. It cannot be done. The life of the railroad and of the commonwealth are inseparable, and are sustained from the same sources. The natural law of demand and supply, and the inevitable sequence of competition, will regulate and duly restrain all the railroads that are or that ever will be in this country.
>
> Therefore we say let the railroads alone. Let them multiply and compete; and, above all, let them continue and increase in the circulation and distribution of money-money that goes for wages and consolidation, and of which seven hundred millions per annum means the diffusion of a widely shared prosperity.

The Johnstown disaster is brought fresh to mind by the legal action of survivors for damages. The defendants in the suits have entered a plea of "not guilty," and an early day is fixed for the trial. The suit was brought against the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club, owners of the property causing the terrible loss of life and treasure.

The Grand Army boys leave to-day for their National Encampment at Milwaukee. A large party go by the way of the Grand Trunk, while another will take the Maine Central through the Notch. As the years fly away and the date of the mustering out fades in the distance, these reunions take on a deeper significance, and are more truly prized by the survivors.

HORSE NOTES. Grand races are promised at the Augusta Park next week, and the dates, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, should be borne in mind by all interested. The popularity of this track was assured from the first, and so long as present good management is maintained, there will be no lack of horses in the races, or visitors on the seats of the grand stand. Seventy-four horses are named for the races next week, and among them are the very best now in the State. Elmbrook, the phenominal four-year-old, record 2.26½, instead of going to Hartford will be at Augusta. The 2.27 and free-for-all classes promise to give some remarkably good trotting and fast time. The managers have spared no pains to make these the most successful races of the year, and for each and all there should be a large attendance. With the muster and attractions at the Park, there should be thousands in the city each day. The judges have not been selected, but will be from among the best to be secured in the State.

Entries for the races are as follows:

THREE MINUTE CLASS—FIRST DAY.

Chas. T. Stackpole, Gardiner, bl s Watchmaker, Jr.
J. C. Horne, Waterville, br g J. C.
A. C. Frost, Lewiston, b s Battalia.
B. F. Maxim, Wayne, ch s Walter D.
F. G. Hastings, Damariscotta, ro g Frank G.
H. D. Pinkham, Hallowell, sp m Snow Storm.
Appleton Webb, Waterville, b s Young Rolfe.
H. E. Haley, Munroe, bl m Black Pet.
Guy Edwards, Waterville, b s Victor, Jr.
B. F. Yeaton, Augusta, b g Charles Morris.
Appleton Webb, Waterville, rn g Sultan.
S. Witham, Waterville, c s Baymont Chief.
S. Witham, Waterville, bl s Frank S.

2.27 CLASS.

G. Fowler, Boston, ch g Gen. Stark.
A. K. Perkins, Skowhegan, ch s Cunard, Jr.
A. C. Scribner, Lewiston, b g Free Trade.
G. C. Edwards, ch m Kate.
G. R. Ellis, Belfast, s s Elmbrook.

2.40 CLASS—SECOND DAY.

G. Fowler, Boston, b m Lady Shaw.
J. H. McGuire, Gardiner, b g Garfield.
A. D. Bumps, Benton, b m Nellie Call.
G. A. Bartlett, Belgrade, b s Puritan Knox.
A. C. Frost, Lewiston, b s Battalia.
G. N. Drake, Lewiston, b m Kate Boone.
E. C. Broody, Fairfield, b m Miss Ledo.
G. C. Edwards, Waterville, b g Startler.
A. S. Church, Augusta, ch g Zulline.
Fred Tilton, Augusta, b s Bronze.
G. C. Edwards, Waterville, br g Denver.
Chas. B. Cobb, Augusta, b g Independence.
W. F. Walker, Augusta, g g Young Rolfe.
A. E. Marston, Pittston, g g Dr. Neal.
H. E. Haley, Monroe, bl m Black Pet.
Edward Woodside, Brunswick, b g Harry C.

GENT'S DRIVING CLASS.

G. A. Partridge & Son, Gardiner, A. P. C.
H. C. Pinkham, Hallowell, ch g Daniel H.
C. B. Savage, Augusta, b g Freedom S.
H. F. Yeaton, Augusta, b g Ben Butler.
S. Cunningham, Augusta, b m Phœbe.
A. T. Story, Hallowell, b m Lady Franklin.

RUNNING RACE.

J. H. Taylor, Thomaston, r g Tory.
B. F. Maxim, Wayne, b g Sam Patch.
A. L. Church, Augusta, ch g Texas Jack.
H. W. Brooks, Augusta, bk g Flying Jack.
J. A. Trowbridge, Augusta, b g J. B.

2.45 CLASS—THIRD DAY.

A. C. Frost, Lewiston, b s Battalia.
A. D. Bumps, Benton, b m Nellie Call.
H. F. Maxim, Wayne, ch s Walter D.
H. E. Haley, Monroe, bl m Black Pet.
J. C. Horne, Waterville, br g J. C.
G. A. Bartlett, Belgrade, b s Puritan Knox.
Chas. T. Stackpole, Gardiner, bl s Watchmaker, Jr.
F. G. Hastings, Damariscotta, r g Frank G.
H. D. Pinkham, Hallowell, sp m Snow Storm.
M. S. Gordon, Vienna, bl s Romeo.
Appleton Webb, Waterville, r s Young Rolfe.
Fred Tilton, Augusta, b s Bronze.
Chas. B. Cobb, Augusta, b g Independence.
W. F. Walker, Augusta, Young Rolfe.
Appleton Webb, Waterville, rn g Sultan.
E. A. Marson, Pittston, g g Dr. Neal.
A. T. Story, Hallowell, b m Lady Franklin.
Guy Edwards, Waterville, b s Victor Jr.
H. F. Yeaton, Augusta, b g Chas. Morris.
S. Witham, Waterville, ch g Baymont Chief.
S. Witham, Waterville, b s Frank S.

FREE FOR ALL CLASS.

J. H. Grant, Boston, g m Lulu H.
G. Fowler, Boston, ch g Gen. Stark.
E. J. Lawrence, Fairfield, br s Lawrence.
A. C. Scribner, Lewiston, b g Free Trade.
G. C. Edwards, ch m Kate.
G. R. Ellis, Belfast, r s Elmbrook.

The second day's racing of the Waldo Trotting Horse breeder's association took place at the park in Belfast, Saturday afternoon, the track being heavy on account of continued rains. There were 1000 people in attendance. There were five events, a 3-year-old colt stake, a 2.45 race and a 2.40 county stallion race. The first was won by the stallion Combine in 2.53¼, the second by Lady Monroe in 2.44, and the third by M. L. S. of Belfast, in 2.35½.

We are glad to be able to announce that the trustees of the State Fair have secured the services of Mr. I. C. McKenney as marshal for the coming exhibition. This means that the business in his hands will be conducted promptly and to the satisfaction of all.

Palm, the best son of Messenger Wilkes, is to start in the two year old class at the Eastern Maine Fair races at Bangor next month. He is also entered for the 2.27 class at Bangor and Lewiston. It will be remembered that Palm and Scribner were divorced some time ago, and together they have vowed vengeance on Justice Fields, because he would not become a party to their attempted frauds. Both Judge Terry and his wife had formidable trouble if they met Justice Fields, and as he was to hold court in California, a meeting was inevitable. Knowing this, the friends of Mrs. Terry secured an order from See'y Miller for Marshal Nagle to protect him, and when the assault was made, he promptly shot the ruffian and would be murderer. Both the Justice and Marshal are under arrest, but only to satisfy the forms of law. From east to west only words of praise are heard for Marshal Nagle, while those who knew the dead man are relieved to hear of the removal of the man who brought California justice into disrepute by a duel years ago.

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About 250 went on the excursion to Pemaquid, Tuesday. The members of the Maine Historical Society, were guests of the Bath society. Two buses were very pleasantly spent examining the old streets, and deciphering the worn chisel marks on the gravestones. One was found bearing the date of 1697, but the oldest one known which recorded a death in 1632 has been borrowed by some relic hunter and carried away.

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Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

The poet Whittier, whose thought seems as rich and pure in these later days as in the prime of manhood, has lately given testimony to the great change in farm life and methods. In a letter to the president of the Essex Co. Ag. Society, he says:

> "I have lived to see a great and favorable change in the farming population. The curse of intemperance is almost unknown among them; the rum seller has no mortgage on their lands. As a rule, they are intelligent, well informed, and healthily interested in public affairs, self-respectful and respected; independent land-holders, fully entitled, if any class is, to the name of gentlemen. It may be said they are not millionaires, and that their actual gains are small. But, on the other hand, the farmer rests secure, while other occupations and professions are in constant fear of disaster; his dealing directly and honestly with the Almighty is safer than speculation; his life is no game of chance, and his investments in the earth are better than in stock companies. As to profits, if our farmers could care less for the comforts of themselves and their families, if they could consent to live as their ancestors once lived, and as the pioneer of new countries now live, they could, with their present facilities, no doubt double their incomes. But what a pitiful gain this would be, at the expense of the decencies and refinements which make life worth living. No better proof of real gains can be found than the erection of pleasant homes for the comfort of age and happiness of youth. When the great English critic, Matthew Arnold, was in this country, on returning from a visit in Essex County, he remarked that, while the land looked for all our efforts, as unproductive, the landlords' houses seemed neat and often elegant, with an air of prosperity about them. 'But where,' he asked, 'do the tenants, the working people live?' He seemed surprised when I told him the tenants were the landlords, and the workers the owners.
>
> Let me return my sincere thanks to the Essex Agricultural Society for the kind message conveyed in thy letter; and, with the best wishes for its continued prosperity and usefulness, I am truly thy friend,"
>
> JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Among the many valuable industries adding to the wealth and worth of Maine, the boot and shoe shops of Auburn must have a leading place. The *Industrial Journal* has lately gathered the following valuable statistics, which tells the whole story in a few words:

> "As near as we can learn from our review of the boot and shoe industries of Auburn, including the one firm in Lewiston there are 2300 hands employed, and the daily product is over 12,000 pairs. Allowing 310 working days in a year the annual product of shoes of the twelve firms described here would be 3,720,000 pairs. The importance of this industry to Auburn and to the State may be partially appreciated by the foregoing statements. We know that the real value of any employing industry to the surrounding industries and individuals depends in a great measure upon the rate of wages paid to its employés, and with this in mind have made a special investigation of the wages paid in the Auburn shoe factories. It must be understood that there is a great range in the degree of skill required in the various departments of work as also the amount, for a corresponding great range of prices paid for operatives. We find the variation in wages of boys and men from $1 to $2 per day, and in wages of men from $1.50 to $3, and in cases where this skill and versatility is required as high as $4 and $5 is paid. But taking the statements of the several firms, and on a general average, we get $8.75 per week for boys, and $15 per week for men. The skill required and the wages paid command the services of the better class of operatives, and so we find the shoe factories of Auburn largely filled with Americans who are a staid and thrifty class of citizens, many owning comfortable and attractive homes in the city."

FREEPORT HIGH SCHOOL. Of all that has been written concerning the prospects and the prosperity of the town of Freeport, the educational privileges of this growing town are worthy of notice, especially its High school. For its size it is said to offer a most excellent course of instruction. From the catalogue of the institution it is learned that the school was established sixteen years ago. The ground for building was given for the purpose by Hon. S. A. Holbrook, the school has good apparatus for the study of the sciences and a good collection of minerals. An excellent library of new and carefully selected books, besides a large social library lately presented to the institution, afford ample means of reference and supplementary reading. With its musical instruction, the beautiful surroundings and its healthy influences, the school has long enjoyed a reputation of being one of the pleasantest. The prospects for the fall term, which begins the first Monday in September, are very flattering. There is to be expected for the school deserves to be liberally patronized by all students in the surrounding towns on account of the low price of tuition and other considerations for their comfort and welfare. Freeport is a very advantageous location for a High school. It has ample railway and mail accommodations, being on the Maine Central railroad, and is easily accessible from other towns. It is a number of towns which do not have High schools. It thus offers to the students of those towns a convenient place for continuing their studies and for preparing for college. It is a beautiful village, its people are hospitable, and the social and religious influences are excellent. C. L. M.

The sensation of the past week has been the shooting of Ex-Judge Terry of the Supreme Court of California, in an eating house in that State, by United States Marshal Nagle, for an assault on Justice Fields of the United States Court. The trouble grew out of the Sharon-Hill divorce case, in which Judge Terry married the divorced wife, and together they have vowed vengeance on Justice Fields, because he would not become a party to their attempted frauds. Both Judge Terry and his wife had formidable trouble if they met Justice Fields, and as he was to hold court in California, a meeting was inevitable. Knowing this, the friends of Mrs. Terry secured an order from See'y Miller for Marshal Nagle to protect him, and when the assault was made, he promptly shot the ruffian and would be murderer. Both the Justice and Marshal are under arrest, but only to satisfy the forms of law. From east to west only words of praise are heard for Marshal Nagle, while those who knew the dead man are relieved to hear of the removal of the man who brought California justice into disrepute by a duel years ago.

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Grange News and Notes.

—Somebody has proposed a union of the Patrons of Husbandry with some of the Labor organizations. That this has ever been seriously contemplated by any we very much doubt; that it has been considered for a moment by the leaders, we know to be false. The order rests secure so long as it is the farmers' organization, so long as the supreme object of all work is the betterment of the farms and homes. The moment entangling alliances are made, the order will begin to lose its prestige and influence. Instead of adding to the objects for labor, there is call for a centralization of effort on the supreme issues which now underlie the order. The Labor organizations have their fields and mission. There is no conflict. But to attempt to bring them together would be to destroy the life of both. The order of Patrons of Husbandry will live so long as the farmers are loyal to the declaration of purposes. Its best growth will be secured by seeking the greatest good and happiness of the members. Here is room for all the labor possible to be expended in the next generation. The numerical, financial and social influence of the order will be improved. Let us be more loyal to the obligations of the order, and seek the higher and better interpretation of its mission. Doing this, we shall find room for all our efforts, and there will be no thought of adding to the field of labor. G. M. TWITCHELL.

—Naples Grange, No. 94, is prospering. Since it took on new life there have been five members added. The members are interested in having a creamery in the vicinity, and they have issued a call to the farmers to meet at the school house near Chaplin's Mills, Naples, Aug. 22, at 2 P. M., to see if they can get an organization started. The meeting is to be addressed by L. H. Blossom of Turner Centre creamery. The Grange meets the first and third Saturday evenings of the month at J. B. Chaplin's, at present. MISS ADDIE J. LEWIS, *Sec'y.*

—Androscoggin Pomona Grange will meet with Pine Tree Grange, Lisbon, on Wednesday, Sept. 4th. Entertainment to be furnished by Lewiston Grange, also a paper by Mrs. N. P. Downing of Centre Minot Grange, followed by discussion of same. E. H. LIBBY, *Sec'y.*

—The next meeting of Somerset County Pomona Grange will be convened with Bingham Grange, Tuesday, Sept. 3d, and no change. Per order of MASTER.

—At the annual meeting of Piscataquis Pomona Grange held at East Dover Aug. 7th, the following officers were elected and installed:—

Master—D. A. Jackson.
Overseer—S. C. Greeley.
Lecturer—E. O. Stoddard.
Steward—H. Sanborn.
Assistant Steward—A. A. Adams.
Chaplain—B. S. Ayer.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Mitchell.
Secretary—Mrs. B. S. Ayer.
Gate Keeper—A. C. Ball.
Ceres—Mrs. D. A. Jackson.
Pomona—Mrs. T. A. Ball.
Flora—Mrs. Geo. W. Mitchell.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. A. A. Adams.

A district lodge for Washington County, I. O. G. T., was organized in Princeton, Aug. 6th, by Grand Chief Templar J. H. Hamilton,

Items of Maine News.

Acting Postmaster General Clarkson has ordered a free delivery service established Oct. 1st, at Biddeford.

The Maine Central officials report that the July business done by the Maine Central is the largest in the history of the road.

Lewiston has an immense French Canadian population. In 1887 it was 7,346. A correspondent of the *Boston Herald* estimates that now it is upwards of 12,000.

Engineers have been in Brunswick surveying the grounds, in relation to enlargements or the building of new mills on the power owned by the Cabot Company.

Mr. A. D. Hall, formerly of Beverly (Mass.) High school, has been appointed principal of Gould Academy, Bethel. Mr. Hall comes highly recommended as a gentleman and scholar, and can hardly fail to give satisfaction.

Edgar H. Crosby of Brownville, has been chosen principal of the Deering High school. Mr. Crosby graduated at Colby University in 1880, and for the past seven years has been principal of Monson Academy.

Mr. B. J. Hinds, a native of Fairfield, graduate from Colby, and the popular principal of Machias High school, has resigned to accept a more lucrative position in Weston, Mass. Mr. Hinds is a young man of ability, and such are needed in the schools of Maine.

The bears in the vicinity of South Presque Isle are getting bold. One came out of the woods not over sixty rods from the post office, Saturday afternoon, took some observations as to his surroundings, and then plunged into a piece of oats, finally making for the woods.

Cornelius Brown, the old gentleman who was struck by a passing train at a railroad crossing in Brewer, a few days since, died at his home in Orrington, Tuesday, at the age of 83 years. His death was the result of the shock he received from the train.

Secretary M. N. Rich has mailed to each board of trade in the State a call for a meeting to take place in the city council rooms, Portland, Sept. 10, at 2 P. M., the object being to form a State board of trade. Each board is requested to send five delegates.

It is said that never in the history of Bath from early colonial times to the present day, a period of 281 years, have been on the stocks at one time so many vessels as are now seen. These vessels range all the way from a 300 ton schooner to a 3000 ton ship, and in all there are some twenty.

Last week, Mr. Joseph Conant of Fort Fairfield, received a telegram informing him that his son, Lincoln A., who for the past six years has resided in Minneapolis, Minn., had died very suddenly. The deceased was 24 years old, of good habits and genial disposition, which had won for him many warm friends.

Saturday morning there were 153 prisoners in the Portland jail, the largest number since the jail was built, and a larger number than has ever been in the prison at one time. There are proper accommodations at the jail for only 96, and many of the prisoners sleep two and three in a cell and some on cots in the corridors.

Miss Olive B. Wing of Skowhegan, passed the examination before the State Board of Commissioners of Pharmacy last week, at Portland. Why shouldn't a woman deal out drugs? When they get control of the trade the charge of perversion to the liquor interests will not be so frequently made.

The employés of the Knox & Lincoln railroad have presented Capt. M. M. Rollins of Newcastle, with an elegant gold-headed cane, also a gold watch, chain and charm, as a memorial of their friendship and esteem. Capt. Rollins was one of the first who entered the employ of the Knox & Lincoln, and during his many years of service has won the respect of his employés by his genial disposition.

There was unquestionably an attempt at incendiary fire at the house of S. B. Woodward of Ellsworth, Monday evening. Some one entered the house which was temporarily vacant, saturated clothing with kerosene oil and set it afire. An alarm was given, the fire department called out, and the fire extinguished before it gained much headway. The damage was slight. Much excitement prevails on account of the attempted act.

In 1840, Mr. Sewall, the father of Mr. Arthur Sewall of Bath, was President of the Maine Central railroad, built a ship—the Hanghaumock—of 1000 tons—to the surprise of everybody. That was the largest wooden ship of the day. Its failure was predicted, and it caused a drop on cotton freights. Now, in the same place and with the same name, a ship of 3000 tons is to spring into being and creates no surprise whatever.

A smash-up of empty cars occurred near Dunnigan's crossing, Monday afternoon. Conductor Hooper, with a train of empty passenger cars, was on his way to the Noblesboro camp ground from Bath to get the children who had been attending the Sunday school convention. A spreading of the rails threw two of the cars from the track, smashing one entirely. The latter train from Bath was delayed several hours by the accident. No one was injured.

The grand jury of Penobscot county reported two indictments against Gilman of East Corinth, one for burning a building and one for larceny. The hearing on his case was quite a long one. Every trial is expensive, and on this week, at which time a great many interesting facts, which are at present a mystery, are expected to be developed. It is generally believed that some persons are concerned in the matter with Gilman and will probably be brought out.

At a meeting of the Brunswick Electric Street Railroad Company for organization, the following officers were chosen: President, Weston Thompson; Directors, Treasurer, F. H. Wilson; Directors, Weston Thompson, J. P. Winchell, C. H. Story, F. C. Webb, Wm. Pennell, F. H. Wilson, Brunswick; A. F. Gerald, Fairfield. It has a capital stock of $25,000. They expect to have the road in operation about the middle of October. The storage battery system will be used.

Information in regard to the proposed Phillips & Rangeley Railroad, for which the people have been revised owing to important negotiations between the officials of that road and others, says the Phillips Phonograph. Arrangements have now been completed and on a basis favorable to all concerned, and although the commencement of work this season is not an absolute certainty, there is now little doubt that the road is sure to come, and probably as soon as the necessary labor can be performed.

The Maine Central is rushing work on its mountain construction, and Saturday night completed work to Twin Mountain House. Over 1000 men have been employed daily at work since May 10. In some of the cuts day and night gangs of workmen alternate with each other, illumination being secured by locomotive headlights. At the Twin Mountain House the most difficult piece of railroad building along the whole line is found. It consists of a cut 1200 feet long which is filled with boulders solidly interlocked and as difficult to remove as a ledge.

A company has been chartered in Portland, under the name of the Harris Palatial Car Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 par value of $100 each. It is authorized to build cars under a patent granted to Louis J. Harris and Arthur W. Crossley of Boston, the first named being the inventor. The invention consists of a combination of sleeping, chair and parlor car, the berths being in the daytime located in pockets under the floor, while at night they are quickly raised into position, the chairs taking their places in the pockets under the berths.

A day or two ago, Mr. Cobb Howe of South Dixmont, while digging out the cellar under his house, some white bones were revealed, and upon digging down a little further it was found that it was a complete human skeleton. There was nothing about the skeleton, no box or coffin, and the bones were nearly all in a good state of preservation. It is a mystery how the skeleton happened to be where it was found, and there is considerable speculation among the inhabitants as to its presence there. It was found about a foot below the original bottom of the cellar.

The *Bangor Whig* says: Dennis Haley committed a brutal assault on his wife, Ann Gough, at their home on Hancock street, Bangor. He had been drinking and attacked his wife with a knife, as she claims, and kicked and bruised her in a shocking manner. She made her escape from the house in a half fainting condition and reported the affair to the police. Two officers proceeded to the house and arrested Haley, lodging him in the police station. Mrs. Haley's left arm was fractured and her head and body terribly bruised. Several stitches were obliged to be taken in a gash in her forehead. The woman was in the second story window when she made her escape and fell down of their dwelling, taking sash and all, in her headlong leap to escape her husband, who followed and overtook her, inflicting more cruel blows upon her bleeding body.

The eleventh annual convention of the Maine Deaf Mute Mission will be held at Lewiston, Aug. 31st and Sept. 1st. City Small Hall has been secured for the place of meeting. The meeting on Saturday will begin at 3 P. M., for the transaction of business. Sunday services will be held in the Congregational church in the forenoon, and in the First Baptist church in the evening. Prof. W. G. Jenkins of the Deaf Mute Institute in Hartford, Conn., will act as interpreter, in the place of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who was obliged to decline on account of unexpectedly going to Paris to attend the International Congress. Hotel arrangements have been made at the DeWitt House for the accommodations of guests. Miss Emma Proctor of Lewiston, who is a well known mute, will sing sacred poetry in sign language in both churches on Sunday. The hearing and speaking people will be welcome.

Items of General News.

Two and .79 inches of rain fell at Duluth, Minn., August 20th. The city conduits were insufficient to carry away the water. At least $60,000 worth of damage was done.

There is something cheerful about the order of the Pennsylvania Railroad for 6,000 new freight cars. It is a substantial evidence of increasing business, and speaks well for the trade of the country.

The *Insurance Standard* says that the vicissitudes of life never received a sharper illustration than in the case of Amasa Sprague, once worth about $10,000,000, who a month or two ago sought and obtained the petty office of sheriff of Kent county, R. I., worth perhaps $300 or $400 a year.

The four new States will elect State officers in October, and in addition elections will be held for Governors and State officers in Ohio, Virginia, Massachusetts and Mississippi. New York is to elect all the State officers but Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and several other States will elect minor State officers.

A storm which passed over Missouri valley Monday night was the most disastrous known in that section this season. Over twenty persons it is said were killed by lightning and damage in animals and ruined crops will run up over half a million dollars including damage to railroads.

The sentence of death passed upon Mrs. Myrbrick for the poisoning of her husband has been commuted to penal servitude for life. This action is the outcome of a consultation held Friday, at the office of the home secretary at which Justice Stephen, Lord Halsbury, (the Lord Chancellor) and several distinguished physicians were present.

John L. Sullivan was, Friday, sentenced to twelve months in prison. Referee Fitzpatrick pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $200. An agreement to allow sixty days to file exceptions were put on record. Judge Calhoun moved for an appeal returnable to the Supreme Court in February, 1890, and presented a bond of $1000 given by J. W. Holman and John Duffy. Fitzpatrick was put under bonds for $500 to appear as a witness in the trial of Kilrain, which is appointed for next week, he being now on his way to New Orleans.

Later reports confirm the story of a cloud burst in the interior of South Carolina. The area affected is about five miles wide and 50 to 60 miles long. There was no thunder or lightning, but a steady and tremendous downpour of rain. It is estimated that 12 inches of rain fell in two hours. Seven miles of the Camden branch of the South Carolina railway was washed away. The cotton fields about Kingsboro are washed clean. Cattle were drowned by hundreds and great damage done. The railroads experienced a heavy loss and travel in the immediate vicinity of the cloud burst was interrupted.

Nine of the 60 persons living in the tenement at No. 305 Seventh avenue, New York, were buried or smothered to death by a fire early Monday morning, two more were dangerously burned, others painfully, and all who survived were turned out homeless and half-naked, saving no furniture or clothing to speak of. The fire began in John Snyder's all-night restaurant, down stairs, and he and his negro cook, William Roberts were arrested on suspicion of arson. The basement is one of a row that covers the entire block between Twenty-seven and Twenty-eighth streets, on the east side of the avenue.

Eben S. Allen, the defaulting ex-President of the 42 street and Grand street Ferry Railroad Company, New York, who pleaded guilty to two indictments of the first count for $100,000 worth of stock, was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve, Friday, to seven years' imprisonment at hard labor on each indictment, the maximum penalty for the offence. The sentence is the first yet he was led back to the pen. He looked around the court room but there were none of his friends except his brother to sympathize with him. Even his wife, whose extravagance is said to have been the cause of her husband's ruin, was not in court. When removed to prison not a friend attended him, and he went to his cell alone in the most contemptible part of the term.

The nine hundred and thirty cabin passengers who arrived on the City of Rome in New York the 9th, had a narrow escape on Monday. The steamer was almost run down by the steamer Tropic. The fog was almost impenetrable and the vessel's speed was reduced. Lookouts were doubled, and signals sounded at frequent intervals. Suddenly out from the fog loomed a steamer coming straight for the City of Rome almost amidships. There were hasty signals and responses, the steamer forged ahead, the other steamer swerved slightly and turned passing within twenty feet of the stern of the City of Rome. A hearty cheer arose from the vessels as the manœuvre was accomplished, and the terrible fate which menaced the passengers was averted.

Jay Gould was the first man to appear in the governor's room at the City Hall, New York, Tuesday afternoon, to attend the first meeting of the World's Fair committee to finance. Mr. Gould was followed by nineteen more of the twenty-five members of the committee. The members who appeared were Mayor Grant, Secretary Spearing Gould, John Mckinon, Jesse Shigman, Calvin S. Brice, Oswold Ottendorfer, William Steinway, Hermon Oelrichs, John H. Inman, Robert Dunlap, August Belmont, Eugene Kelley, Wm. H. Rockefeller, Samuel D. Babcock, Fred A. Kursheedt, Edward Simmons, Henry B. Hyde, Charles Stewart Smith and William L. Bull. The name of J. Pierpont Morgan was added to the committee. Mr. Morgan's absence was occasioned by illness and will probably be brought out.

At a meeting of the Brunswick Electric Street Railroad Company for organization, the following officers were chosen: President, Weston Thompson; Directors, Treasurer, F. H. Wilson; Directors, Weston Thompson, J. P. Winchell, C. H. Story, F. C. Webb, Wm. Pennell, F. H. Wilson, Brunswick; A. F. Gerald, Fairfield. It has a capital stock of $25,000. They expect to have the road in operation about the middle of October. The storage battery system will be used.

The forest fires which have been raging all over Montana for three weeks, and destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of timber, have reached most alarming proportions. A gentleman just in from northern Montana reports that on the ranges in Chouteau county, which heretofore have escaped, and on which cattle men were depending to keep their stock this winter, thousands of head of cattle are burning. All the big companies have over 300 men out trying to suppress the fire and save their feed, but the small streams are all dried up, and the flame leaps over them as quickly as if travelling on an open prairie. In two days the fire travelled over a section of 60 miles wide and 100 miles in length. In the Yellowstone country at the pineries fire covers an area of eight miles, and is spreading rapidly. Ranges in that section have also been almost entirely destroyed. No fire extending almost four miles from the city of Gendive. The entire territory is covered with dense clouds of smoke, which the sun cannot penetrate until a heavy rain comes. There is no hope that the fires will be arrested until they have burned themselves out.

"Uncle Jerry" Rusk, as Secretary Rusk of the United States department of agriculture is familiarly called, is proving quite a surprise party. The *New York Sun* says he may be heard from with power in 1892 as a presidential candidate, and adds: "If he isn't he ought to be. He is an attractive and interesting sort of a chap. He has as yet few enemies except anarchists and the English sparrow, and he must be making a good many friends. The secretary of agriculture has been growing into popularity and riding to greatness on a hay wagon horse." Referring to the possibility of his candidacy for the United States Senate, the *Sun* remarks; "It would be fine fun to see Uncle Jerry in the Senate. His flannel-shirt style of conversation and demeanor, his rollicking vitality and humor, his originality, exuberance, and carelessness of conventionalities would make such starched old maids of the Senate as Frisbie and Hoar stare and gasp. A good hearty breeze from the Northwest would help the atmosphere immensely. Who would be better fitted than this lively old moralist to entertain the Senators when they flee to the cloak room before the first rumblings of the word storms of Henry W. Blair? He could regale them with such a smile from the ironical countenance of Ingalls, or melt to laughter the frosty face of Edmunds? Uncle Jerry would be a joy and a delight, albeit sometimes a surprise, to the Senate. Whether he doesn't regard the Senate as too grand, gloomy, and peculiar for his style is another matter."

Three men are confined in jail at Albany, Ore., charged with murder. They are held for wrecking the Southern Pacific express, which runs between San Francisco and Portland, causing the death of Engineer Jack Hunter. They are William Hill and Fred and Herman Rolf. The Rolfs are aged 22 and 19. The story of their detection and confession is certainly unique in the annals of crime. On Monday morning after the wreck, Wm. A. Hill, who had been working in the harvest field, four miles from the city, called at the office of a doctor to have a discolored arm set. While under the influence of chloroform he talked about the wreck, and said he did not open the switch, but knew who did. He muttered he would rather die than give them away. His mutterings were at the time supposed to be only ravings resulting from the chloroform, but on returning to the doctor to have his arm dressed he appeared uneasy, and asked the doctor if he had heard anything about the open switch. The doctor replied: "You told me the whole story while under the influence of chloroform." This frightened him and he made a confession, claiming that all three men were intoxicated, and charging the younger Rolf with the crime of unscrewing the bolt, throwing open the switch, into which the overland train plunged with disastrous results. The Rolf brothers were arrested while in the harvest field. They were taken to Albany and examined. Their home is in the country, but Hill is a stranger. He appears like a tramp. Their motive is a mystery. Young Rolf has also made a confession. Much excitement prevails over the arrests. Railroad employés, and others talk of openly lynching the men.

NAMES OF FLOWERS EXAMINED. A list of the flowers found by the Augusta Botany Club during July, 1889:

Lilium Canadense (Yellow Lily).
Hemerocallis fulva (Day-Lily).
Gerardia purpures (Gerardia).
Lactuca Canadensis (Wild Lettuce).
Nabalus aibus (Rattlesnake root).
Anemone Virginiana.
Mentha Canadensis (Wild Mint).
Eupatorium perfoliatum (Boneset).
" purpureum (Joe-Pye Weed).
Habenaria paycodes (Fringed Orchis).
" lacera (Ragged Fringed Orchis).
Spiranthes graminea (Ladies' Tresses).
" Romanzoviana.
Linaria vulgaris (Butter-and-eggs).
" Canadensis (Wild Toad Flax).
Lothyrus maritimus (Beach Pea).
Scutellaria galericulata (Scullcap).
" lateriflora.
Lysimachia stricta (Loosestrife).
" lanceolata.
Clematis Virginiana.
Impatiens fulva (Touch-me-not).
Sagitharia variabilis (Arrow-head).
Spiraea tomentosa (Hard-hack).
Aenothera biennis.
Cirsium lanceolatum (Thistle).
" arvense (Canada Thistle).
Lobella inflata (Indian Tobacco).
" spicata.
Campanula rapunculoides (Bellflower).
Andromeda ligustrina.
Chelone glabra (Snake-head).
Corydalis glauca.
Desmodium Canadense (Tick-Trefoil).
Maruta cotula (May-weed).
Geum strictum (Avens).
Ranunculus Pennsylvanicus (Bristly Crowfoot).
Epilobium coloratum (Willow-herb).
Malva rotundifolih (Mallow).
Leontodon autumnalis (Fall Dandelion).
Aster nemoralis.
Solidago bicolor (Golden-rod).
" speciosa.

Editor's Table.

From the Orange Judd Company, Broadway, New York, we have received a practical little volume of 96 pages treating of silos, ensilage and silage, by Manly Miles, M. D. F. R. M. S. With the great interest at present manifested in the subject, such a volume becames of great value to farmers and breeders. The silo is well nigh revolutionizing the business of stock feeding and dairy farming. The most serious objections to the old methods of construction and operation have been largely overcome; the costly pits of masonry have been replaced by inexpensive wooden silos wholly above ground, and instead of the excessively sour product of the old processes, sweet and palatable food is now produced at reduced cost. But while this great advance has been going forward in construction and processes, the permanent literature of the silo has not kept pace with it. This compact treatise of Prof. Manly Miles will, therefore, be heartily welcomed by all progressive farmers. It contains in a few pages a comprehensive review of the entire subject of preserving green fodder in air tight pits, a thoroughly scientific treatise on fermentation, and tells how to build a silo, how to raise the corn, and how to ensilage it. Price postpaid, 50 cents.

The American artist, Mr. Theodore Wores, whose studies of Japanese life and landscape have recently attracted wide attention in New York and London, has written for the September *Century* a paper on "An American Artist in Japan," for which a number of his oil paintings have been engraved. Mr. Wores describes many Japanese traits of character which might be copied to advantage by nations which are generally considered more highly civilized. "An utter absence of sham," he says, "a perfect freedom from all affectation, constitutes one of their most admirable qualities. They show no false or veneered front to the world, the beauty of their homes lies more in the interior finish extending almost four miles from the city of Gendive. The entire territory is covered with dense clouds of smoke, which the sun cannot penetrate until a heavy rain comes. There is no hope that the fires will be arrested until they have burned themselves out. finish and the taste displayed in the fine workmanship of their implements of agriculture and of their gowns is often of a more expensive and finer material than the outer stuff."

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending August 10th and 17th contains Edward Fitzgerald and the Ethics of Punishment, Fortnightly; The Primitive Home of the Aryans, Contemporary; Giordana Bruno and New Italy, Nineteenth Century; George Sand at an English School, Macmillan's; The Great Indian Desert, and the Marriage of the Chinese Emperor, Asiatic Quarterly; Jafahan to Bushire, Blackwood; Strange Food, and Pilgrims to Mecca, Cornhill; Handel, his Times and Contemporaries, Temple Bar; Red Mouth; Old Venice, Murray's; Discovery of an Assyrian Library 2,500 Years Old, Professor Sayce; with instalments of "Sir Charles Danvers" and Mr. Dandelow; a Story Half Told, and poetry. Both numbers of 64 large pages each (or more than 3,200 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The complete novel in the September number of *Lippincott's Magazine* is from the prolific pen of Captain Charles King, U. S. A., entitled "Marion's Faith." Leonard, two of the principal buyers in Brighton market, and also the great cattle exporter of New England, J. A. Hathaway, who has shipped from "this country" to Europe, in the last thirty days, over 20,000 head of American cattle. We hear of very many other noted breeders from other States who will come to see what we are doing "down in Maine." As we are particularly interested in the cattle and sheep husbandry of Maine, we would urge a full attendance of men and their animals. Let us take our Maine horses, break all former records, and exhibit more and better stock than was ever exhibited before, which we can do by taking pains, as we have the goods to show to the world. Rest assured it is not only a question of pleasure, but one of dollars and cents. So, farmers of Maine, wake up!

I. C. LIBBY.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BRIGHTON, Aug. 20, 1889.

Amount of live stock at market—Cattle 928; Sheep and lambs, 7,170; Swine, 1125; veals, 60; Horses, 192; number of Western cattle, 858; number of Northern cattle, 70.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality, $5 00@5 12½; 1st quality $4 62@4 87; 2d quality $4 25 4 55; third quality $3 62@4 12; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00@3 50.

Brighton Hides 6@6½c per lb.
Brighton Tallow 4c per lb.
Country Hides 6c per lb.
Country Tallow 3c per lb.
Calf Skins 5@6c per lb.
Dairy Skins 18@35c each.
Sheep and Lamb Skins 25c each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

	Price per 100 lbs.	Live Weight.	Average wt.
A. N. Monroe	$4 15	"	1325
do	5 00	"	1240
do	4 80	"	1525
Farrell & McFlynn	4 50	"	1300
do	4 60	"	950
do	4 12	"	1200
do	4 00	"	900
do	4 25	"	1250

The trade for Western beef cattle was slow and prices unchanged from those of last week, ranging from 3 50@5 per 100 lbs. live weight. There were some very nice cattle which came direct from Idaho, of a fine quality, purchased by Sturtevant & Haley and S. S. Larnerd of Quincy Market for the trade at top market prices. The demand for common grades was slow and there were but few buyers around the yards.

Sheep and lambs were all owned by butchers, costing ½@¾c lower than they did one week ago.

Store Pigs—But a few in market, selling at $1@5 per head for small pigs.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21.

APPLES—$1 50@2 00 per bbl.
BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $2 85@3 00 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $2 25@2 65.
BUTTER—Best, 17@18c per lb.; fair to good, 15@16c.
EGGS—16@17c per doz.
CHEESE—Best factory, per lb., (new) 10½@11c; best dairy, per lb., (new) 10½@11c.
GRAIN—Oats, prime country, 35@38c per bushel.
HAY—$9@10 per ton; best bales, $12@13
CORN—52@53c; meal, 40@45c.
POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 35@40c.
PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog, per lb., 6½@7c. Chicken, 25c; Fowl per lb., 12@15c; Turkeys, ——.

Nellie (sympathetically)— "You poor dear! What a narrow escape! And what startled the horse?" Gussie (indignantly) —"Why, mamma, what do you think? Seeing me out of the buggy, and—the stupid horse could not tell the difference between a good night—kiss and a signal to start. And he just—started. Some horses have so little—sense.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Little Tommy—Can I eat another piece of pie?

Mother (who is somewhat of a purist) —I suppose you can.

Tommy (seeing the point)—Well, may I?

Mother—No, dear, you may not.
Tommy—Darn grammar, anyway.

The Pride of His Class.

He was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class. But a shadow fell across his bright prospects. It began with a trifling cough; soon came premonitions of consumption, his strength failed, his cheeks grew hollow, and he seemed doomed to an early grave. Then a friend advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. He tried it and was saved. Health and strength returned, his cheerful voice rang out again across the school playground, his cheeks again grew rosy, his eyes bright. He is still "the pride of his class" and he graduates this year with highest honors.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]
WATERTOWN, Aug. 20, 1889.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
E. Brookings,	9		2
W. H. Webster,	18		16
Taylor & Dennison,	5		6
Gilfoil & Wotson,	17		
N. A. Trafton,	22		9
W. W. Hall & Son,	29		13
W. Gleason,	7		6
J. S. Weller,	22	400	13
F. L. Libby,	35		40
F. A. Libby,	4		3
A. P. Libby,	23		9
J. McDonnell,			220
J. Hayes,			220
J. Kane,			170
B. W. Harriman,	16		12
J. O'Brion,		726	
I. C. Libby & Sons,	35		55

LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 6024; sheep, 13,867; hogs, 16,561; veals, 1090; horses, 330.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 223; sheep, 1216; veals, 184; horses, 65.

CATTLE EXPORTS.

Number of cattle via English steamers during the past week was 2097 head against 1820 head the previous week. Shipments will be heavy next week. Liverpool cattle market unchanged at 11 to 11¼ cents dressed weight.

MARKET VALUATIONS.

Cattle—The heavy receipts have not reflected much on values, as steamers to Europe took many that go later in the week. Market steady.

Sheep—Not over run. Dealers receive 6½ cents for good flocks, and same last week.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

J. Kane, 170 lambs, average 62 lbs., at 5¾c. J. S. Weller, 400 lambs, average 70 lbs., at 6 cents; this lot included 18 old sheep. W. Gleason sold 6 veals, 810 lbs., at 6c; 1 new milch cow, $30. B. W. Harriman sold 12 veals, average 140 lbs., at 5c; 6 cattle, weight 9,390 lbs., at 4½c live weight. N. A. Trafton sold 1 new milch cow, $45; 2 springers, $65; 1 choice springer, $60; 3 four year old steers, 3,340 lbs., at 3¾c live weight; 1 pair oxen to dress, 1100 lbs., at 6¾c; 2 oxen to dress, 950 lbs., at 5½c; 9 veals, average 140 lbs., at 5c.

Hogs—The decline of ¼ cent noticed last week are the ruling rates to-day; 4¼@4½c are quoted for western country lots, 5½c dressed weight.

Veals—Sufficient for the demand, with sales at 3½@5c; selected few, a shade higher.

Milch Cows—Stock heavy, tending at lower rates before the close, grade prices $5 easier.

Horses—But little life. If any one could land good, nicely matched 1200 pound horses, 16 hands high, handsome, they would bring a good price, say $200@300 the pair.

Live Poultry—Mixed lots at 11 cents, including spring chicks, arrivals two tons.

REMARKS.

As the great State shows, the Eastern and Maine State Fairs, are so near at hand, we wish to urge the importance of a full attendance in the interest of our live stock. While Maine to-day leads off in its great summer attractions, nature having lavished in our midst more and varied beautiful scenery than can be found elsewhere, we would suggest the great importance of adding to this picture of nature, by supplying the beauties of the animal kingdom as well as the works of art. The great importance of exhibiting our agricultural products cannot be over-estimated, while it costs thousands of dollars to advertise our animals and other products in the newspapers. These now noted Maine stock are only a special time set apart for the annual enjoyment of the farmers of Maine, but have now come to be a necessity in the sale of our valuable agricultural products. When we see the State of Maine horses holding the great peculiary advantage over those engaged in this profitable branch of live stock elsewhere, we regret to see other classes of live stock, our oxen, cows, sheep, swine and poultry take a back seat. This need not be, if effort be made on the part of our inhabitants to foster and care for these institutions. We trust they become financial necessities. We predict an immense attendance at each place, Bangor and Lewiston, and for the benefit of those who have fat cattle to sell, it is thought that opportunities will be afforded to obtain good prices, as notable buyers will be present to look out for fancy live stock. Among whom will be Mr. Sturtevant, who represents H. Bird & Son, also S. S. Larnerd, two of the principal buyers in Brighton market, and also the great cattle exporter of New England, J. A. Hathaway, who has shipped from "this country" to Europe, in the last thirty days, over 20,000 head of American cattle. We hear of very many other noted breeders from other States who will come to see what we are doing "down in Maine." As we are particularly interested in the cattle and sheep husbandry of Maine, we would urge a full attendance of men and their animals. Let us take our Maine horses, break all former records, and exhibit more and better stock than was ever exhibited before, which we can do by taking pains, as we have the goods to show to the world. Rest assured it is not only a question of pleasure, but one of dollars and cents. So, farmers of Maine, wake up!

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When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA.
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA.
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20.

CATTLE—Receipts 10,000; shipments 2,400; slow and steady; beeves 4 50@4 60; steers 3 00@4 00; stockers and feeders 1 80@3 10; cows, bulls and mixed 1 10@3 25; Texas cattle, 1 75@3 15; natives and half breeds 2 25@3 05.

HOGS—Receipts 9000; shipments 4000; higher for good; mixed at 3 95@4 40; heavy at 3 75@4 20; light at 4 30@4 65; skips at 3 60@4 00.

SHEEP—Receipts 9000; shipments 3500; steady; natives at 3 50@4 80; Western at 3 40@4 20; Texans 3 50@4 10; lambs 4 50@6 00.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Makes Delicious Lemonade.

A teaspoonful added to a glass of hot or cold water, and sweetened to taste, will be found refreshing and invigorating.

Sanford's Ginger Am King of Cingers

Malona and Sanford's Ginger, the bane and antidote of modern civilization.

What more refreshing to the irritated and parched mucous membrane on a hot, sultry day than a cup of cold, ripe, luscious, black-eyed watermelon? But it has its painful side.

If the melon is sometimes full of consolerous, the antidote, Sanford's Ginger, is ever at hand to neutralize its venom and restore to health the disturbed functions.

This unrivalled household panacea and travelling companion is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels, instantly relieves cramps and pains, prevent indigestion, destroy disease germs in water and food, restore the circulation when suspended by a chill,—a frequent cause of cholera-morbus,—break up colds and fevers, and ward off malarial, contagious, and epidemic influences. Ask for

Sanford's Ginger

Is the Best of all known Gingers.

Sanford's Ginger

With Owl Trade-Mark on the Wrapper.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 1889.

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND MILLFEED. There is a better request for flour, in such lots as the trade desires for immediate requirements, and some of the jobbers say that they are having an excellent trade, while others say that trade is very dull. The new winter wheat flours are excellent, from the fact that the entire winter wheat crop is first-class, and the report is that these flours are being taken more freely for export. The New England trade has also taken a good deal of straight winter wheat flours at $4 60@$4 65, and good volumes of St. Louis clears have been bought at $4 40. These prices are on the largest round lots to the trade. Quotations on this market are steady and unchanged.

The position of corn meal is quite firm, with quotations steady at: Export cornmeal, $3 15; domestic, kiln-dried, $2 20@$2 30; choice granulated, $2 75@$2 85; bag meal, 93@96c; oatmeal, $5 for fine; cut, $5 70. Rye is quoted at 70c in 100 bus lots, at 65c for carload lots. Rye flour is quoted at $3 for round lots; job lots, $3@$3 25.

Corn was again firmer, with high mixed sold early at 50½c, with 51c asked a little later. There is but little offering, and the market west is reported firmer to ship here. Here the quotations are: High mixed, 50¾@51c; steamer yellow, 50¼@51c; steamer mixed, 49@49½c; no grade, 46@47½c.

Oats are dull. There is no interest in futures beyond a little bettering on year. The spot marked is also dull, with the quotations at: Fancy and clipped, 37@38c; No 2 white, 36c; No 3 white, 35c; elevator, 33½@36c. New No 2 white are quoted at about 33@ 33½c, with No 1 white at 31@31½c.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. The top lines of butter have cleaned up yesterday, several lots being taken at the outside figure and more wanted. Sales in a jobbing way at 20 to 22 cents. Other Western extra sold at 17 to 17½ cents, and may bring 18 cents later on. Firsts and extra firsts range from 15 to 16½ cents and are still rather slow. A large part of the July and early August receipts did not grade higher than extra firsts. Stock between 12 and 15 cents is very hard to sell. Common stock from 9 to 12 cents is not so plentiful since the recent liberal shipments abroad. Dairy butter must still be quoted dull. The lots run poor, and it is only occasionally when a satisfactory price can be obtained. Northern creamery has been advanced to 20 cents per pound, but receipts continue light.

Cheese is up again in the country and a firmer tone has been developed here, but buyers are slow to respond to any advance. Sales have been made at 8½@8¾c, and 9 cents is named for the finest stock in arrive in singles. Twins have been selling at 9@ 9¼c, but a sale was made on Monday at 9¾c, and the quotation now is 9¼@9½c. These advanced figures are not generally established, but they are low on the basis of the ruling rates in the country, and if there is not another reaction they must soon be easily obtained. Western grades range from 7@8c per lb.

The egg trade has become active again and prices are about 4 cents higher than the lowest point a few weeks ago. Sales of good Western were made yesterday at 17½ to 18 cents per dozen. The very poor stock has disappeared and receipts are now in pretty

Poetry.

The Inventor's Wife.

It's easy to talk of the patience of Job. Humph!
Job had nothin' to try him.
If he'd been married to 'Bijah Brown, folks
wouldn't have dared to come nigh him.
Trials indeed! Now I'll tell you what—if you want
to be sick of your life,
Just come and change places with me a spell—for
I'm an inventor's wife.
And such inventions! I'm never sure, when I take
up my coffee-pot,
That 'Bijah hain't been "improvin'" it, and it mayn't
go off like a shot.
Why, didn't he make me a cradle once that would
keep itself a rockin';
And didn't it pitch the baby out, and wasn't his
head bruised shockin'?
And there was his "Patent Peeler," too—a wonder-
ful thing I'll say;
But it had one fault—it never stopped till the apple
was peeled away.
As for locks, and clocks, and mowin' machines, and
reapers, and all sech trash,
Why, 'Bijah's invented heaps of 'em, but they don't
bring in no cash.
Law! that don't worry him—not at all; he's the ag-
gravatin'est man—
He'll set in his little workshop there, and whistle
and think and plan,
Investin' a new kite-harp to go by steam, or a new-
fangled powder-horn,
While the children's goin' barefoot to school, and
the weed is chokin' our corn.
When 'Bijah and me kep' company he warn't like
this, I know;
Our folks all thought he was dreadful smart—but
that was years ago.
He was handsome as any picter then, and he had
such a gift, bright way—
I never thought that mine would come when I'd rue
my weddin' day;
But when I've been forced to chop the wood, and
tend to the farm beside,
And look at 'Bijah a-settin' there, I've just dropped
down and cried.
We lost the hull of our turnip crop while he was in-
ventin' a gun;
But I counted it one of my marcies when it bu'st
before 'twas done.
So he turned it into a "burglar alarm." It ought to
give thieves a fright—
'Twould scare an honest man out of his wits, if he
sot it off in the night.
Sometimes I wonder if 'Bijah's crazy, he does sech
curious things.
Hev I told you about his bedstead yet? 'Twas full
of wheels and springs;
It hed a key to wind it up, and a clock face at the
head,
All you did was to turn them hands, and at any
hour you said,
That bed got up and shook itself, and bounced you
on the floor,
And then shet up, jest like a box, so you couldn't
tell any more,
Wa'al, 'Bijah he fixed it all complete, and he sot it
at half-past five,
But he hadn't more'n got into it when—dear me
alive!
Them wheels began to whiz and whir! I heard a
fearful snap,
And there was that bedstead, with 'Bijah inside,
shet up just like a trap!
I screamed, of course, but twa'n't no use. Then I
worked that hull long night
A-tryin' to open the pesky thing. At last I got in a
fright;
I couldn't hear his voice inside, and I thought he
might be dyin';
So I took a crowbar and smashed it in. There was
'Bijah peacefully lyin'.
Inventin' a way to git out agin. That was all very
well to say,
But I don't believe he'd have found it out if I'd left
him there all day.
Now, since I've told you my story, do you wonder
I'm tired of my life?
Or think it strange I often wish I warn't an invent-
or's wife?

—Harper's Bazar.

Our Story Teller.

THE GARDEN OF HERBS.

CHAPTER I.

It all began with the lavender seed that Aunt Deborah took out of her corner closet. She undid the paper bag and undid the seed, tiny, faintly, purple grains on an old broken saucer, then she said,—

"How be I ever going to tend to my herb bed, when it makes my head swim if I bend down in the sun?"

Aunt Deborah was a thrifty housewife. Her pewter was spotless, and her silver spoons shone like silver among the current bushes every morning, her pickles and preserves were wonders, but with her advancing years she could not be expected to do all she did in her young days and care for flowers too.

"I'm no hand for posies," she said once. "I do want things to be of some use and pay for the care they get."

So in her yard there were no pinks or larkspurs, no petunias nor China asters to want watering. If a chinaman rose bloomed every summer by the porch, it was not because she set it out. Down in the backyard some catnip grew in a corner, and a huge root of tansy had flourished there for years. So, when a woman in the neighborhood gave Miss Deborah some seeds of saffron and pot marigold, she went there to plant them. It would save steps when it came time to gather herbs, for all grew together. After that she sowed caraway because she liked it in cookies, and her herb bed became of real interest to her. But now here it was spring, and she had headaches, and as she poured out the lavender seed, she said,—

"How be I ever going to tend to my herb bed feeling so sick?"

If she had said it a week before there would have been no one to here her but the cat. Now, however, a young girl, who sat by the window trying to mend a glove, looked up with an eager smile, and said,—

"Let me do it, Aunt Deborah."

"Are you sure you can?" asked the old lady doubtfully.

"Oh, yes, indeed! Mamma used to have a little flower bed that I took care of, and I love to plant and weed."

"Humph! I don't care anything about posies *as* posies. I raise what's good for colds and fevers, and a sachet now and then. Pot marigolds are posies, but I put them in soups. Well, Ruth, I believe I will let you plant this lavender."

"Mamma has lavender."

"Lavender is an herb. My mother, your great grandmother, used to lay lavender in the draws among the linen, and I liked the smell. Mrs. Mumford, over to the village, gave me this seed. She bought it from Chester."

"May I plant it now, aunt?" asked Ruth, looking wistfully out of the window at the May sunshine.

"Yes, it's high time. You'll find the place down by the wall. The tansy is growing and the saffron is up already. Stop in the shed as you go along and get the hoe."

In a moment more Ruth was on her way to the herb bed.

"I do love to be out of doors," she said to herself.

She found the spot without any trouble, and was digging over a place for the seed, when she heard the sound of voices approaching made her raise her head and look over the wall.

"It's the Glover girls!" she said, a tint of excitement coming into her cheeks. "I should like to know them."

These two girls were the daughters of the widow Glover, and cousins to Ruth. Grace the elder, was tall and slender, with a fair lily-like face and soft, gray eyes. Adele was merry, restless and talkative. She was talking now.

"Our crocuses are gone, Grace," she said, "but how gorgeous the tulips are! I wonder if Robert has planted all the seeds we gave him. I am bound to have the prettiest garden in Beiton, and fairly shower the people like with bouquets this summer."

"You'll make them common," said Grace, "I shall give mine only to my very choicest friends. How well my Japan lilies look."

They were by this time very near the wall and it was impossible for Ruth to help not see Ruth, as she bent with flushed face over the lavender seeds she was scattering.

"If they know who I am they'll speak," she said to herself.

But the girls did not see her, and continued to talk about the flowers they were to flower roots. Their things need a thinning out."

At last Mrs. Glover called with her daughters. They were all quite polite to Ruth, and told her she must come and take tea with them some time. No day was set, but Ruth did not mind that. She meant to go in a week at least.

"I'm glad we live so near," she said, "now we can talk over the wall."

"So we can," said Adele.

CHAPTER II.

By Wednesday of the next week Ruth thought she might accept her aunt's invitation to tea. So she made simple preparations, putting on her best lawn dress and braiding her hair with unusual care. Her aunt made no objection, but there was a darkly wise look on her face which to a more worldly person than Ruth would have said as plain as words,—

"I guess you'll get enough of going where you ain't wanted."

Ruth, with a happy heart, took her way up the street to her aunt's handsome mansion. Just as she reached the gate Grace and Adele, with a young man somewhat older and taller than themselves, came out of the door, bringing balls and mallets.

"Oh, there is cousin Ruth!" exclaimed Adele, joyfully. "We were just wishing for another hand at croquet."

"For another gentleman, I believe," said Grace, with a cold smile. "How d'ye do, Ruth? Aunt Deborah to see mamma?"

"I will run in a minute and see Aunt Arabella," said Ruth.

"Mamma isn't at home, so you may just as well come with us to the croquet ground," said Adele, taking Ruth's hand.

"Perhaps she has not time for a game," suggested Grace.

"Oh, yes, I came to stay to tea," said Ruth in her honest way.

Adele introduced Robert Armstrong, the minister's son, a pleasant young fellow of twenty, who was home for his summer vacation. He was very polite with alacarity for another ball and mallet, and the game began.

Ruth was used to croquet. In her native town everybody played it, and she was behind no one in the skill. In a few minutes she was playing a superb game, and carrying Adele, her partner, along with her. Grace made blunders, and looked discomfitted. After two games she said she was tired of it, and proposed going into the house. Meantime Mrs. Glover had returned and was in the parlor when they entered.

"Ah, Miss Ruth?" she said extending her fingers for Ruth's warm grasp; "this is a pleasant surprise. How is your aunt?"

Ruth assured her that her aunt was quite well, and then expressed her admiration of the beautiful grounds.

Grace had gone to the gate to say good-bye to Mr. Armstrong, but Adele, the impetuous one of the family, exclaimed,—

"Oh, mamma! may I take Ruth to see our greenhouse?"

After a perceptible hesitation Mrs. Glover assented, and the girls went out together. Ruth had never seen a greenhouse before, and her delight was unbounded.

"Oh, this is nothing to what it is in the winter," said Adele. "Many of the plants are bedded now. I wanted to give you some of them when I saw you trying to make a garden, but mamma would not let me. There, I ought not to have said that, but mamma is a little bit peculiar sometimes to strangers."

"But, indeed, I am her niece," said Ruth, wonderingly.

"No relation of hers at all, she says. But you are my relation, for I have thought it all out, dear. Your mother was my own cousin, and you are my cousin too, and I love you dearly, no matter what Grace says."

"What does Grace say?" asked Ruth, from whose face the happy brightness had all faded away.

"Oh, some nonsense about your coming from no one knows where or what sort of folks to spend all our plans. But you needn't mind I don't believe a word of it, and I don't believe Grace does. It is her way of talking."

"I'm sorry I came here to-day," said Ruth, softly. "I didn't know they felt unkindly toward me. I shall go right home now. Grace need not be so disturbed; I won't come again. Good-by, Adele. I used to run over the wall, and I think what friends we should be when we were acquainted. I thought of course cousins would be friends."

"So we shall be, you and I; and we can have little talks over the wall. I don't blame you for going home, but I do think it is a shame. See this great monthly rose growing in this flower pot. It is mine, and I am going to give it to you to remember me by. Every time you look at it say to yourself that Adele is a friend."

Ruth looked into the eyes that sought hers and smiled.

"Yes, we will be friends," she said steadily, as if making a vow, and took the white rose from Adele's hand.

Avoiding the front entrance of the elegant mansion, she went across the lawn, and stepping over the wall entered her aunt's yard by the little herb garden.

"Got home have you?" said Aunt Deborah, with a look at the clock. Seems to me it's rather early."

"I concluded not to stay to tea," replied Ruth quietly.

"Hmph!" said her aunt with a grim smile, "that's what I generally conclude myself when I call on sister Glover. Well, I was going to have mush and milk for supper, but seeing you've got back you may get on the cake and preserve, if you like."

"At least aunt is pleased that I came home to tea," thought Ruth.

As the summer advanced Ruth found herself both happy and busy. She had entered the first class at the high school and was now to graduate and receive her diploma. She loved her studies and even in her dreams algebraic problems and Latin sentences danced before her.

"It's just what mamma wished, that I might have a thoroughly good education."

"Well, I never set much by learning myself, though I was the best speller in town when I was a girl. But you may study all the time you get, and I wonder what Bronson Joshua will say if you go ahead of his fine fashionable nieces at the big house?"

Joshua had called two or three times on his sister Deborah since Ruth came, but always during school hours, so he had never yet given a welcome to his dead sister's grandchild. But he could not help knowing her by sight when he saw her sitting by her aunt's side at church Sunday after Sunday.

Ruth's favorite spot for studying was down by the herb garden. The lavender was now green and flourishing, also a little row of rue, which the girl had planted because it reminded her of her name. The pride of the spot was a clump of cammomile which Miss Deborah brought from the minister's garden.

"It has white blows," she said to Ruth, "and they must be gathered before they go to seed, and kept for sickness. It is an excellent herb tea."

School closed in July, and Ruth's name stood highest in the graduating class. The private school which the Glover girls attended came on for a long vacation, but as no reports were ever sent home about the pupils' progress, it was left to their friends to imagine how proficient they had become in their studies.

CHAPTER III.

One summer afternoon Miss Deborah was gratified by a call from the clergyman, Dr. Armstrong. Robert was with him, and after sitting a few minutes, the doctor said pleasantly,—

"My son has a little errand to your niece, I understand, Miss Glover. Can we see her a few minutes?"

"She is down in the yard weeding out the lavender bed. I'll call her."

Said Robert, "I will step down there myself, if I may. I have but a word to say."

Taking his hat he strolled out of a side door and down the path toward the slim figure bending over her work. Of course she was startled by so unexpected a visitor, and looked confused and apologetic.

"We are going to have a lawn fete at the parsonage," he said plunging at once into business. "It is for the young folks, so of course you will come. Most of them will not arrive until after four o'clock, but what I want particularly to say is, can't you come by three, so that we can have a few games of croquet before the grounds are full? Five or six of the players have promised to come by three, quietly, for it is our own little private plan, and I remember how finely you played that day at Mrs. Glover's, so I am anxious to have you join us. Can you manage it?"

"Oh, yes, I should like it very much, and I can come by three as well as not," said Ruth, with a look at the clock. Seems to me it's rather early."

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